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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
12th Dec	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA*	6253		
10th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

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Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5423	A. Facetti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabscevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radesclich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,093	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Facetti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabscevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radesclich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,093	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Facetti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabscevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radesclich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	8,246	E. Nicolich	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	8,159	F. Radesclich	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	8,159	F. Radesclich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bolzaro	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,548	G. Rudelich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
SILESIA	8,159	E. Radosalich	24th Dec 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Swayne House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date about	Tina Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 21st Dec.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 24th Dec	9 a.m. Ootch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Dec.	6 a.m* (direct).

* Via Egreboatder, Dwarka and Ootch Mandvie.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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18th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
REGINA ELENA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels		Tons.	Captain.	Arrive	Depart 1908
KAGHIMA MARU	...		T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYOSI MARU	...		J. Harris	28th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEROSI MARU	...		R. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...		A. Cockir	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	...		F. Pyne	4th Feb.	16th Feb.

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† BRIOHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* SOMALI	2,700	....	4th Feb.

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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BISHOPS ATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Camp Adea.
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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. 128, Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."

ARRIVED ON 17TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned declines to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Life cargoing 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 17th December, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 17th December, 1908.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY. There are VACANCIES in CHOIR SCHOLARSHIPS, for Boys with good voices, between the age of 10 and 12 years. Apply

EDGAR FAULKNER, Cathedral Organist, The Anchorage, Bombay.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE APPOINTMENT of SECRETARY has been FILLED UP.

By Order, J. A. McIVER, Honorary, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES TO THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING PLAGUE DEPARTMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1909, for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and MEDICAL APPLIANCES, etc., to the different Municipal Departments including Plague Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., from 1st March, 1909, to 28th February, 1910.

2. Forms of contract, etc., can, on payment of Rs. 3 (three) only, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required in connection with this Contract.

3. The Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,300 to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,300 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

5. All locally manufactured drugs, such as Liquors, Liniments, Extracts, Tinctures, etc., etc., will not be accepted by the Municipality.

6. If necessary, the contract will be divided into lots, and supplies for different items will be given to those quoting the lowest rates for those supplies.

7. Local native firms of Druggists and Chemists may also submit their Tenders.

8. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract, should be borne by the contractors.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, J. A. TURNER, Executive Health Officer,

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING to be held in the month of February, 1909, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of each of the Public Streets known as :—

(1) Bora Cross Lane.
(2) Shroff Street.
(3) Pastonji Street.
(4) Thomas Street.
(5) Hamal Street.
(6) Bora Street.
(7) Gun Carriage Street.
(8) Nowroji Road.
(9) Manecksi Lane.

A plan of these Streets showing the existing regular line of each of the Streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said Office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1908.

W. D. SHEPPARD, *Municipal Commissioner* for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy passenger traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel, to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPUR LANE.

THE Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate JAGONNATH BABAJI, deceased, will receive up to the 23rd December, 1908, offers for the SALE, by private contract of the undermentioned property belonging to the said deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Cart called or known by the name of Tadwady at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 1 containing by admeasurement 127 Square Yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Ramlyia Thakoor Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar, and on the North by the house of Moroba Pandooranjee, and on the South by the house of Pallonjee Doraiji Meherji.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1909, for the supply of about 28,000 tons STEAM COAL for twelve months from January to December 31st 1909.

(1) A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.

(2) Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.

(3) The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(4) The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

(5) Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

(6) The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered, and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C. E., Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, 7th January, 1909, for the supply of about 500 tons South Retton Smithy Nuts for twelve months, ending 31st December, 1909.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tenders for Smithy nuts." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C. E., Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 16th December 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Kyanian Aerated Waters Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) as a going concern at the First Parsiwada, Khetwadi.

Under instructions from the Liquidator herein Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the whole of the plant of the above-named Aerated Water Manufactory, consisting of Engine Soda Water Machine by Howard and Taylor, Generators, Tanks, Pipes, Fittings and other implements, appliances, furniture, bullock-wagons, hand-cart, essences, etc., in one lot, as a going concern at the premises, situate at First Parsiwada, Khetwadi.

Detailed list of the plant, etc., can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers and the Factory is on view.

SALE, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 11 A.M. (S. T.). Sale of Watches, Clocks, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Syed Nasroola Syed Ashdula, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public, Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th Inst., at 11 a.m., near the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazar: Pocket watches, clocks, time-pieces, primus stoves, glass show cases, cupboards, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedstead, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted brougham.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ash Lane, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and behind Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as set of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, English-made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped tables and teapoys, lady's secretarial, corner cabinet, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almiras, blackwood Zoonda Almira in 4 pieces, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chests of drawers, cloth and hanging presses, iron safe, also open carved blackwood furniture, pictures, table ornaments, 400 days' Clock in dome, half plate camera by Lancaster with accessories, Brussels, and Persian carpets, hall table, and hanging lamps, glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, canary in cage, glassbead and fancy door chiks, marble clock with figure, etc., the property of a lady proceeding up-country and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Capro Nichel, old Envelopes and Pig Gunmetal, old Pig and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.,) at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as capro nickel, old envelopes, capro nickel pig, brass old, copper old, zinc old, lead old mixed, iron cast and wrought, scrap, also a quantity of old leather, canvas rope, oil drums, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ,

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld., Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon. Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T.). With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF The Most Thrilling Events of the World, The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery, AND THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTICE.

By special request a 4TH EXHIBITION will be given on SATURDAY, 19TH Instant, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

THE TERRIBLE HYDERABAD FLOODS,

Graphically illustrated from life by the EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH, MAIDAN, BOMBAY,

From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY, GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—1 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Please Read This!

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway :—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief, I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY E. J. LAZARUS & CO., *Medical Hall, Benares.*

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocelina." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Cure is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-office, and stabling, having new boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 538, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS STORES LIST and CIRCULAR.—PHILLIPS & Co. have just issued X'MAS CATALOGUE and CIRCULAR of Selected Residents wanting a good selection of cheap and reliable X'MAS GOODS, should apply for same. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lascars and General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Specially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 4, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMS-HUNTERS.—Famous HAMS, Finest obtainable, just received, Price, per lb, Ans. 14.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large extra lots with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and best Hall in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oor's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness as Specimens at reasonable rates. Special forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 18A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 1 Forbes Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW. (A Selection of Leading Cases.) By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MARTIN'S ANNUAL CLASSIC PILLS for Ladies. A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house at the first sign of any irregularity of the System as Timely dose will be sufficient. These pills are recommended by Physicians and Midwives as the most reliable remedy in the world. Price Rs. 5 per box. Sole Agents: THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL CO., Bombay.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF "RELIANCE." BRAND FIRE-SERVICE CANVAS HOSE FOR MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

THE 1909 EDITION OF THE COMPANY'S GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY

And will be sent Free On Application.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

SALE OF Old Chinese Embroidery and Porcelain.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th Day of December, 1908, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a collection of valuable old Chinese embroidery and porcelain consisting of sleeves, coats, collars, table cloths, old peach bloom Khanghi jars, Kien lung blue colour jars, K.L. peach bloom vase, water jar, shallow blue bottle, blue and white and brown colour bottles, scong pent trays, yung ching blue penholder, tria cheng square bottles, dark-blue blue jar, Tasming bhas vase, K. H. and K. L. bottles, plates, etc.

Also a collection of valuable Jade carved works, Jade bottle, snuff bottles, etc.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Duncan, Falkland and Khetwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others ..... Paintiffs

vs.

Ismail Haji Ahmed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

LOT NO. 2. SATURDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1908, AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that piece or parcel of land or foras freehold ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 2554l and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Saheb and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Osaman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Osaman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khorrbhoy and now of Hora Dosabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Saltanally Abdoolly and which said dwellinghouse and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 20 and 23 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

LOT NO. 3. SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1908, AT 5 p.m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extension of piece of land for stabling 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. B. 8 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under D Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 230 to 301, 1, 18, 19 2, 3, 3A 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. O. C. J. Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs vs. Ismail Haji Ahmed and others ..... Defendants.

The lot No. 4 and 5 of properties at Khetwady Back Road in the above matter that were advertised to be sold separately will be put up in one lot only on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p. m. and the two bungalows in lot No. 1 description will be put up for sale separately one after the other, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, instead of in one lot, as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following building:

Building Street No. 13, 3-8-9, Case No. 218, Memon Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1908.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowkie, No. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intestate Properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell, by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of one pair very elegant glass door book cases, glass door double almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, easychairs, chest of drawers, writing tables, teakwood and iron bedsteads, lamps, one enlarging camera, 4 iron benches for school, teakwood railing and partitions, one lot of medical and reading books, wearing apparels, woollen and cashmere suits, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HONDED PROPERTY AT Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable immoveable property, belonging to the estate of Thakar Dayal Khimji, deceased, by order of Bai Javeryaboo, widow of the said Dayal Khimji, Vithaldas Narandas and Valubhdas Talsidas, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1082 square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47, and now under Ward No. 2926, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate, lying and being on the westside of the Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji, on or towards the North partly by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshalla of Bhower Caste and on or towards the South by the Dharamshalla of Mochi (shoemaker) community which said premises are in the occupation of the said Javeryaboo, widow of Dayal Khimji.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Nowroji Jahangir Gamadia, Esq., the executor of the late Mr. Dorabji Bamonji Divecha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st inst at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of jewellery consisting of pearls Torren Malis, diamond rings, loose diamonds, emerald and pearl earrings, emerald and diamond Bracelets, diamond and ruby "patia," ear-drops set with pearls and emeralds, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY the 23rd, instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, 4, 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, baba cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, large cupboard, iron safe by Chubb and Sons, drawing-room English clocks by French and other makers, very valuable large size drawingroom carpets, very valuable

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,596,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Colombo	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping (Perak).	Manilla.	Kobe.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAN, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY L.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

GURUOR GATE STREET, BOMBAY

B.C.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shah Narvaz, 2,522 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Cocoanada with balast.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons, Captain A. Brick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passsengers:—Major Murray, Mr. C. B. Taylor, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. H. J. R. Lawrence, Mr. C. C. Wilson, Miss F. B. Holeyook, Mr. E. Moit, and nurse, L, Hodgkinson.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 28 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri, 2,738, tons, Captain D. Padoni, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

D'Iberville .....Capt Lagrenee.....French Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 17.

Ardgovan.....2725 Johnston.....T M & Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bezwada.....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
Saladur.....2936 Dubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella.....2022 Home.....R. Willis
Cinca.....1917 ...Kaeleran.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
City of Agra...3096 Buck .....K Nixon & Co
Dumra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright.....James M & Co
Elgin.....2443 Potts.....Trieste.....Ralli Brothers
Fife.....2494 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston.....W & A G & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Hatumet.....2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Inconstorva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 Smith.....Calcutta
Kogeshim Maru...3373 Arakawa...Kobe 26-12 N Y K
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Naderi.....1169 Gray.....B & P S N Co
Oolobaria.....3437 Chappell...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde.....2842 Crerar...Shaw Wallace & Co
Tanjore.....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Umvolosi...1906 Keen.....R A Willis
Virawa.....2176 Emmetti.....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1607 Bamber.....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Oatto.....Bombay Co
Wardha...2552 Honywood.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D &E Kirby Bank	2093	Kerr Leith & Antwerp		23-12	Shaw Wallace
F Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	22-12	M Mackenzie & Co
K Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	Middlesbro	19-12	W & A G & Co
N Liebenfels	3857	Oltmann	Hamburg via K'chi	26-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Adalia	2482	Hamford	Rotterdam	26-12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool 27-12 W & A Graham & Co
6 Angola	2801	Davis	N F 25-12 F Muir & Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hide	London 19-12 P & O S N Co
12 Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai 28-12 P & O Co H W P D
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore 18-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Shamsudin B Nagar	19-12 Bo S N Co Ld H W V D
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi 18-12 M M & Co M W D D
Nerbudda	1961	Mauley	P Gulf 21-12 M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Naderi s	Gray	Jeddah, Dec. 2
17	City of Agra s	Buck	Manchester, Dec 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kasara s	Bishop	Persian Gulf
	Capri s	Pedoni	China
	Shah Nawaz s	Mitchell	Coconada

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Naderi, for Persian Gulf.
„ Ardgovan, for Barrow-in-Furness.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
12	Anatolia	Coast
14	Clan Grant	Coast
14	Blackwell	London
14	Twingone	Rangoon
15	Nippon	Trieste
15	Nizam	Bombay
15	Tara	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p. m. on Wednesday the 16th December.

The P and O Co's steamer Morea, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 17th December.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 16th instant forenoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—300 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 130 bales wool, J Karra; 18 bales wool, K Balkissendas; 21 bales wool, B Teckchand; 50 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 3 bales silk, Cox and Co; 870 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts niger seed, Glade and Co: 200 cwts coir yarn, V Haridas: 50 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 90 bales wool, M Ratansi; 2,520 cwts oil cake, The New Mafussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ocona s—163 dryginger, R Assaria and Co; 5,260 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 13 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co; 1 cwts ivory, K N Meance and Co; 1,400 cwts cotton seed, Khimjee.

FOR HULL.

Uruguay s—1,278 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts cotton seed, G Madhowjee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,000 cwts cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Otheria s—101 bales hemp, P Khoolhchand; 4,008 bags cotton seed, Ebjee Oomersey; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, T Mowraz; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Clyde s—2,000 cwts castor seed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—57 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, 316 bales cotton fly and waste, K Visram and Co; 2,031 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 30 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,244 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Elgin s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HUMBURG.

Liebenfels s—373 bales totton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 cwts nigerseed, J Lukhmidas; 400 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 210 cwts oil cake, V Haridas; 56 cwts seahewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—287 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—75 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1,400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—50 bales twist. C Bamonji and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 80 bales twist, J Mancherji.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—900 bales cotton, G Tijpal and Co; 300 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

FOR YOKRAICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Vatchaghady and Sons; 500 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

Final forecast of indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1908.—(For districts are dealt with.)—On an average of five years ending with 1907, the area under indigo in the Punjab has represented some 10^2 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India. Area.—The total area placed under indigo, 34,600 acres: represents a drop of 40 per cent. compared with last year's figures and of 41 per cent. compared with the quinquennial average. The reduced area is due, in the three districts of the Multan division, in the late flowing of inundation canals. The Rohtak area has fallen to 100 acres, and is quite insignificant.

Yield.—Yields per acre are reported as follows:—Muzaffargarh, average; Dera Ghazi Khan, 92 per cent. of the normal; and Multan, 65 per cent. The gross outturn of seed is estimated at 800,800 seers, and of dye at 322,700 seers.

Harvesting began late in Multan and Muzaffargarh, and commenced on the normal date in Dera Ghazi Khan.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

Final report on the indigo crop of 1908.—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under indigo in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 18 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.]

Area.—The exact area figures reported by the village accountants are now available and they confirm the estimate made in the first forecast. The total area for the whole province according to the village accountants' returns amounts to 30,578 acres as compared with 47,319 acres last year, shewing a decrease of nearly 17,000 acres or 35 per cent. The falling off is attributed in part to the insufficiency of the supply of water at the commencement of the season. The principal decreases that have occurred are in the Meerut divisson 4,600 acres; in the Agra division 5,800 acres; and in the Allahabad division 3,800 acres.

Outturn.—Except in some places where the crop suffered from excessive rain the season was favourable to indigo, and for the province as a whole the yield on the reduced area is estimated at 85 per cent, of the normal against 80 last year. The total outturn is estimated at 5,720 factory maunds compared with 8,340 maunds estimated last year, shewing a decrease of 31 per cent. The quantity available for the Calcutta market will probably be less than this, as some portion of the dye will be consumed locally or exported to other places.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th December.

1 There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 19th instant. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2 There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and caps.

518.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 20th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th December.

621.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant:—To-day Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

622.—Musketry—Saturday 19th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

II. Sunday 20th instant.—The Range is reserved for O. C. "A." & "G." Cos. for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

623.—Strength—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength:—

No 5152 Lce Corpl L D Burns, "A" Coy.
No 4914 Vol G A Dyer, "A" Coy.
No 5855 Vol J Keess, "A" Coy.
No 5239 Vol C W C Marchant, "A" Coy.
No 3790 Vol R F. Rodgers, "A" Coy.
No 5185 Cr Sergt H D'Silva, "I" Coy.

624.—Regimental Order No 215 dated 22nd June 1908 is cancelled so far as it relates to Lce Corpl W Garriock, "F" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE rateable value of Bournemouth at present is £619,000 and in 1856 (the first year of the old Board of Improvement Commissioners) it was £5,653, with only 174 houses in the place. Now the total number of houses in the borough is 13,874, and only 185 are empty. Since September last 280 new houses have been added to the rate-books. The percentage of empty houses and irrecoverables for the last half-year were under 4 per cent., which constitutes a record.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GILBERT—December 9, at Lahore Cantonment, the wife of Staff Sergeant Gilbert, S. and T. Corps, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.
Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water 6-27m., 8-18a.; Low water, 0 38m., 1-43a.
P. and O. steamer "Persia," with the English mails of the 4th December, due to arrive at 8 a.m.
Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.
Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 19.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting, Mahim, 4-30 p. m.. Sun rises, 7h. 6m; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a.; Low water, 1-51m., 2-25a.
Sunday, December 20.—4th Sunday in Advent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground). Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-56a.; Low water, 2-51m., 2-5a.
Monday, December 21.—Professor Less-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. The Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla, Children's Sports and Christmas Tree, on the Bombay Education Society's Grounds, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water 9-19m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.
Tuesday, December 22.—Bombay Hunt, Jaokal Hill, Andheri Railway station. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 10-5m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-22a.
Wednesday, December 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h., 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.
Thursday, December 24—Christmas Eve. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay High Court Christmas Vacation begins. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 11-33m., Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant Parcel mail for China will also close at 5-30 p. m. the previous to-day.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA.—The Rev. Herbert, E. Barrell, who is known to many in this City, returned to Bombay by the last mail to resume the Pastorate of this Church, after nearly ten years work in a large Baptist Church at Eastbourne. He will preach on Sunday evening at 6-30 o'clock (S. T.)

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

MR. Anandram Merwaram Jagtiani of His Majesty's Customs, Karachi, has just published a second edition, revised and enlarged, of his excellent "Practical Companion" to the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889, (as amended up to date) with copious explanatory notes, examples, illustrations, Government rules, notifications, circulars and summary of important Indian Trade Mark cases. It is a work replete with information, and no business office in this country should be without a copy.—Another useful publication by the same author is the "Workmen's Breach of Contract Act,"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BUSINESS OF ICE AND SODA MACHINES.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mahomedali Hassanali against A. M. Jivanji and Co., carrying on business at Bora Bazar Street, in which the plaintiff prayed that a certain attachment may be raised and that he may be given possession of the business and goods in the shop; that it may be declared that the said business and goods are the property of the plaintiff; that the defendants may be ordered to pay damages to the plaintiff for their wrongful acts; that a receiver may be appointed, etc. Mr. Joshi, with Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Padshah, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said Moola Abdul Hussain Punjabwalla, a Borah, was for many years carrying on business as a dealer in old machinery in a shop at Bhendy Bazar. In October 1905, he entered into a contract for the sale of an old ice machine and a boiler to the defendants, A. M. Jivanji and Co. Disputes in connection with the sale arose between the parties; and they culminated in litigation. In February 1906 Abdul Hussain filed a suit in the Small Causes Court; and in the following month the defendants filed a suit in the High Court against Abdul Hussain. The former suit was transferred to the High Court, and both suits were by consent of parties referred to arbitration. The award was in favour of the defendants, and on the 24th September 1906, a decree was passed in favour of the defendants in terms of the award, Abdul Hussain did not satisfy the decree, and defendants in November 1906 levied an attachment on the goods in the shop in which Abdul Hussain had been carrying on business. The plaintiff then put forward a claim to the goods attached, alleging that, on the date of the attachment, he was the owner of the goods; and he called upon the defendants to remove the attachment. On the demand not being complied with, plaintiff took out a judge's summons, calling upon the defendants to show cause why the attachment should not be raised. In the plaintiff's affidavit and in the correspondence, nothing was stated as to when, and under what circumstances, he became the owner of the shop and of the goods therein. He was ordered to file a suit within one month; and he had accordingly filed this suit. The defendants disputed the plaintiff's claim, which, they said, was a fraudulent one and made merely for protecting the goods of their judgment debtor. After referring to what took place at Lahore in connection with monies left by the plaintiff's father, Hussein Ali at his death, with his brother Abdul Hussain the plaintiff's uncle, his Lordship said Abdul Hussain brought his brother's widow and children to Bombay and some time thereafter married the widow as his second wife. He had no children by either of his wives. Plaintiff used to sit at his uncle's shop and assist him in his business. Plaintiff said that he subsequently took over the business and some of the goods in the shop for Rs. 2,500. Reference was made to some further transactions between plaintiff and his uncle, which squared the whole account between them. Plaintiff said he thus became the owner of his uncle's business and his stock in trade since the 3rd May 1905, and that his uncle had no interest whatever in the property attached by the defendant sat the date of the said attachment. The point for decision was one entirely of facts. The question was, who was the real and beneficial owner of the goods under attachment on the 25th November 1906, when the goods were attached? On a careful consideration of the evidence, his Lordship had come to a very clear and definite conclusion that the story of sale to the plaintiff on the 3nd May 1905, set up by the plaintiff and his uncle Abdul Hussain, was wholly false. It was perfectly clear from the evidence in the case that the document of 3rd May 1905 did not come into existance on that date. This was clearly Abdul Hussain's suit. He had put forward the plaintiff to make a false claim to the goods attached in order to save them from his creditor. His Lordship found that the plaintiff was not the owner of the goods attached and that he had sustained no damages by reason of the attachment levied by the defendants. The plaintiff was entitled to none of the reliefs he prayed for. The suit was dismissed with costs.

THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

On the Crown Side of the High Court yesterday tha Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the matter of the petition of Sherbanoo, widow of Mahomedbhoy Hassum, who claimed the custody of her son Ibrahim, six years of age, a minor, from the possession of the miner's paternal uncle Ladhabhoy Hassum, and Ladhabhoy's grandmother Ajbai. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the petitioner, the minor's mother. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, appeared for the two respondents. Sherbanoo, in her affidavit, stated that her late husband and his brother Ludhabhoy were joint, their property being estimated at about one lakh of rupees. About two years ago she had left her husband's house and gone to her parents' house. Several times she had called upon Ladhabhoy and Ajbai to give up his son into her charge, but they had declined, and detained him illegally and improperly. His lordship ordered that the minor Ibrahim be handed over to his mother Sherbanoo, and that the costs of the parties should come out of the estate of Mahomedbhoy, the father of the minor, as taxed between attorney and client.

POLICE COURT.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE PRESS ACT.

"Hind Swarajya" Again.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Cowasji Jamsetji of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Thakar Haridas Karsondas under Section 3 of the Press Act, 25 of 1867, with omitting to print legibly the name of the publisher on the "Hind Swarajya," a Gujerati weekly newspaper.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that the name of the publisher was understood and was the same as that of the printer.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that the note at the foot of the paper ran as follows: "This paper is published for himself in the Sumati Press, situated on the Kalbadevi Road, by Thakar Haridas Karsondas and published in "Hind Swarajya" office in the same place." His Worship remarked that the accused possibly might have intended to convey that the paper was also published by him, but the note as worded did not clearly specify that the paper was published by him. In the opinion of His Worship the offence was of a technical nature, as the name of the publisher did not appear to have been omitted with the object of concealing his identity. Taking this circumstance into consideration the Court sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine to take effect on the expiration of the sentence the accused was undergoing at present.

TRANSVAAL SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS INDIAN CLAIM.

Important Appeal.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S COMMENTS.

AT PRETORIA, on the 13th instant, before the Chief Justice (Sir James Rose-Innes), the First Puisne Judge (Sir William Solomon), and Mr. Justice Wessels judgment was given in the case of Moosa Ismail and 53 others—an appeal against a decision of the acting Assistant Resident Magistrate of Barberton, who convicted the accused and fined them each £50, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for contravention of the Immigration Restriction Act of 1907.

The Magistrate, in giving his reasons for his judgment, said the facts proved by the evidence were as follows:—(1) All the accused had been deported from the Transvaal Colony on the 12th October, 1908, as prohibited immigrants; (2) the procedure to be adopted if they wished to register under Act 36 of 1908 had been explained to them; (3) they had re-entered the Transvaal from Portugusse territory; (4) they had not made application for registration from outside the Colony, as required by the Act.

I found (proceeded the Magistrate) that all the accused were not registered either under Act 2 of 1907 or under Act 36 of 1908; that they had been deported from the Colony; that they had failed to apply for registration from a place outside the Colony; that having re-entered the Colony without being registered, or having applied for registration, they were prohibited immigrants within the meaning of the Act, and that they all entered the Colony in direct defiance of the law.

The Supreme Court allowed the appeal, sentence in the Court below being set aside.

Mr. Jeppe, instructed by Mr. M. Lichtenstein, for the appellants; Mr. De Waal instructed by the Law Department, for the respondents.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, having referred to the circumstances in which the accused were charged, said they now appealed against the decision in the Court below on the ground that it was bad in law and against the weight of evidence. Act 15 of 1907 made it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and by deportation, for any prohibited immigrant to enter the Transvaal. The expression, "prohibited immigrant," was defined by the same Act—a man might be a prohibited immigrant on various grounds, and the contention of the Crown in this particular instance was that the accused were prohibited immigrants because they fell under the provisions of Sub-section 4 of Section 2 of Act 15 of 1907. He might as well read that Sub-section at once: "Any person who, at the date of his entering or attempting to enter this Colony is subject, or would be if he entered this Colony, subject to the provisions of any law in force at such date which might render him liable either at such date or thereafter, if found therein, to be removed from or to be ordered to leave this Colony, whether on conviction of an offence against such law or for failure to comply with its provisions, or otherwise in accordance with its provisions; provided that such conviction be not the result of the commission by such person elsewhere than in this Colony of an offence for which he has received a free pardon." These Sections of the Act were generally intended to explain what was meant by the words "prohibited immigrants" to facilitate the interpretation of the Statute. In regard to this Sub-section the Legislature had failed, undoubtedly failed, to attain this result, for it was a definition which it was difficult to apply to the Statute to which it related. One of the chief difficulties in explaining this provision was to know what persons were subject to the provisions of the law at such a date, who might be liable to be removed from the Colony. If the provision was read in its most liberal sense, it might lead to the most extraordinary results. If they used the word "may" in its most literal sense any European who had not resided in the Transvaal before would be a prohibited immigrant. To apply the word in that sense would be to reduce the law to an absurdity. He did not think that the Legislature intended that. Nobody could be positive as to what meaning was intended, but he thought that what was probable was that the Legislature intended to bring any accused person under the provisions of the law as it existed at the time of his entry. It was contended that all the accused in this case were prohibited immigrants, because they were liable to be removed from the Colony, but his Lordship thought that here the Court should follow the case of Dadgia v. Rex, reported in the Supreme Court Reports, 1906, page 23, hold that in regard to the charge the accused should have been informed upon what ground the Crown relied in this case.

Dealing with the indictment, the Chief Justice said it

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ARE THE POLICE TO BLAME?

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE": Reading the reports on Police Administration in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces for 1907, we are struck by the contrast in their treatment of their thesis. From the United Provinces we have a formidable amount of detailed information and percentages, but really do not seem to get a bird's-eye view of the steps taken to suppress crime. From the Central Provinces we have a candid, almost chatty, survey of the relations between police and people, judges and the executive, and are taken much more into the confidence of the Local Government. Naturally, we learn more from it than from the United Provinces wood which we cannot see for the trees. Throughout India rises the annual dirge that the people hate and despise the police and will not assist them. In the United Provinces the apathy of the people, we learn, is deplorable, and in many parts of the Etah District at least it is a point of honour among the people to take no steps either to prevent murders or to assist in working them out. There is a conspiracy of silence among those acquainted with the facts, says the Police Superintendent of Etah. But further on we read of good work done by village headmen and are informed that if properly treated these are always ready to assist the police. It all depends on that survival of an antiquated administration, the District Officer—if he is a good man he appreciates his headmen, gets good work out of them, and from him the local police take their cue. But the District Officer is now but a "nominis umbra," and good, bad or indifferent, he has little power to punish them for bad work and none at all to reward them for good.

Again, the Inspector-General of Police urges upon his Government the inexpensive but revolutionary proposal to give headmen of villages ornamental sanads, or certificates, as rewards; but why, we are tempted to ask, should a Government reward be so generally decorative? If a man is punished the punishment is generally substantial and costly to Government. If he is to be rewarded financial exigencies are paramount—and he is decorated. A high sense of duty to the State is not to be expected from villagers, even when they are headmen, and until heavy risks are properly rewarded few headmen will be anything but apathetic. We are, however, sceptical as to the general apathy of the people towards crime. No man likes being robbed or ill-treated, and most of us are averse from being murdered but too often the victim of crime who seeks redress falls out of the frying-pan into the fire. If the brother of a murdered man invokes police aid and the suspected murderer is prosecuted unsuccessfully the complainant finds himself, after all the worry and expense of the investigation and the trial with another enemy in the acquitted suspect. If a man has had his house burgled and his savings stolen it can be little satisfaction to him to see the burglar tried and possibly convicted if he recovers not a rupee of his stolen money. Greater police efficiency would induce less popular apathy, but that efficiency depends on the co-operation of the people and so police and people are each waiting for the other to begin.

When is this deadlock to be removed? Here unfortunately we find that the United Provinces report strikes an uncertain note, not to say a discord "The Police," it says "are not likely to obtain more success than they are obtaining until they get out of the habit of thinking that they have done enough when they have secured a confession. And "the Courts, as a rule, refuse to place any reliance on a confession which is withdrawn even when it has been made to a Magistrate." Yet lament is made that police officers down to and including Deputy Superintendents are not empowered to record statements and confessions and that their records are not on the same footing as the records of confessions and statements made by Magistrates. It would almost look as if the writers of this report imagined that the very Courts which reject confessions made to a Magistrate would readily accept those made to a police officer. If confessions ought to be kept in the background why facilitate their being recorded by police officers? The report fails to foresee how invidiously such a power of recording confessions would react on the police. The Courts would treat those confessions as just as worthless as those made to a Magistrate, and the result would be resentment at their attitude and a most undesirable friction between the Courts and police officers of the higher grades. In the Central Provinces a more self-reliant attitude is taken up, and "we rarely hear now," says Mr Cleveland, "of foolish reliance on confessions or other similar old-fashioned faults." In another respect, also, we find evidence of the progressive spirit which animates the Central Provinces administration. Statistical tests have been anxiously and deliberately discarded from the police systems and rightly so. No greater blot on British administration could be imagined than a rule, however expressed, which judged a police officer, whatever his rank, or the police of a district or province collectively by the percentage of convictions which had been obtained. Statistical appearances are of all the most deceptive and the least worth keeping up.

CONGRESS TROUBLES.

THE "STATESMAN":—It is highly instructive to find that some of the more cautious, and possibly more timorous, Extremist writers in the Native Press are beginning to realise the significance which would inevitably attach to the convening of two separate Congresses, at Madras and at Nagpur. They see plainly that if a Congress of their own supporters were held at Nagpur, composed of men who decline to limit their aim to self-government within the Empire, to be attained by constitutional means, they would forthwith reveal themselves in their true character as agitators whose object is to get rid of British rule entirely and who will stop at nothing to achieve that end. At present these Extremists retain a nominal respectability by figuring as the advance wing of the Moderate constitutional party. Their refusal, then, to accept the Moderate programme and to associate with them in a Congress at Madras would go to show that the difference between the two parties is not one of degree, but of kind. The more astute of these gentry, and their accomplices in the Press are well aware of the advantage which they enjoy by skulking in the shadow of the constitutional reformers. The last thing they wish is to come out into the open, and hence their vehement opposition to a separate Extremist Congress at Nagpur. Nor is their anxiety confined to the proposal to hold an independent Congress. They are quite clever enough to see that the absence of the Extremists as a body from the genuine Congress meeting at Madras would amount to a highly impolitic disclosure of their own unwillingness to adopt the only ideals to which an Indian political movement of this kind can legitimately aspire. Accordingly, every effort is being made, under cover of a pretence that the Madras Congress will be a mere sectional gathering, to deter leading representatives of the people from attending it. It is to the hoped that no one will fall into so obvious a trap. In its forthcoming session at Madras the National Congress will have an unique opportunity of regaining its old character and influence. Purged of the violent and unscrupulous elements which have disfigured it in recent years, it can assert itself as a loyal and legitimate movement whose object is, not to thwart the Government, but to assist it in its efforts to advance the welfare of the Indian people. Once the Congress has ceased to be tainted with disloyalty, openly disavowing all agitation hostile to British rule, its criticisms of the administration and its demands for reform will acquire a character and force which at present they do not possess. Its representations will become entitled to, and we have no doubt will receive a respectful hearing, not only from the Government, but from a considerable section of the European community. But to attain this position of usefulness and influence the Congress must show that it gives an honest interpretation to it own creed and is prepared to break finally with methods of agitation which are unconstitutional and seditious. One of the most objectionable of these methods, and perhaps the most mischievous, is the Boycott. How intimately the boycott is connected with the Extremist aims and policy is illustrated by the negotiations at the recent Conference of Conventionists and non-Conventionists in Calcutta. The Extremists were willing to subscribe formally to the Constitution provided the boycott was retained as a weapon. This is clear from the terms of the proposed compromise, one clause of which reads as follows:—"The first article of the Conventionists' Constitution, in which it is stated that self-government within the Empire is the goal of the Congress and constitutional agitation its method, to "be signed absolutely." But this adherence to the Constitutional creed was qualified by a significant stipulation to the effect that "if the four Calcutta resolutions are not carried, the non-Conventionists will be at liberty to withdraw from the Congress, and they will be be regarded as absolved from the obligation incurred by signing the aims and objects of the Constitution as framed by the Convention Committee." No further proof is needed that in the opinion of the Extremists the potent and indeed indispensable weapon of their propaganda is the boycott. If the boycott be sanctioned, the Constitution becomes a nullity to which they can safely subscribe. In this view doubtless, from their own point of view, they are justified. True, there are strenuous advocates of the boycott who are audacious enough to claim that it is a gospel of love, and who deny that its effects have been in any way deplorable. The records of the Police Courts during the past three years sufficiently dispose of both these contentions. This precious "gospel of love" has been marked throughout by open intimidation by violent assaults, by arson, by the wanton destruction of property, and by social ostracism of the most vindictive character. As directed against British goods, the boycott has become the practical expression of a strong anti-English racial feeling. It is always most active in districts where Extremist agitators abound, and least successful where Moderate influence prevails. With such a gospel of hatred and ill-will a political movement, conducted on genuine Moderate lines, can have nothing in common; and the first duty of a loyalist Congress at Madras will assuredly be openly to disavow the boycott, just as it has disavowed the Extremists who have adopted it as the chief method of disseminating their views.

THE MADRAS ABKARI REVENUE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Abkari Revenue of the Madras Presidency for 1907-08 and the Government's review are most satisfactory from the point of view of all who do not take a rabid view of everything connected with the administration of the Excise Revenue. That view is well known by this time, and it is a constant source of regret to earnest and well-meaning Temperance reformers that the Government will not abandon the policy of discouragement by increasing the price of liquor to the consumer for the active policy of interference. The whole question has been thershed out more than once, but the policy of the Government remains the same, and for some time to come will be embodied in the accepted recommendations of the Excise Committee's Report. Some of these were brought into operation in the Madras Presidency during last year, and the majority distinctly aim at the discouragement of the sale of liquor by the only means possible to the authorities namely, by reducing the number of places where liquor is procurable and by increasing both the wholesale and retail price. This policy of discouragement is progressive, but from the facts and figures in the Report before us, it is apparent that it has little more than a temporary effect in checking consumption. In certain Districts in the Presidency the duty on country spirit was raised from Rs. 4-6-0 a gallon to Rs. 5 in 1906; the consumption rose the same year by 15 per cent. and last year it had advanced by 29 per cent. The vend rents, which inthe year of enhancement showed a tendency to fall off, have since returned to the normal. Last year, the enhancement in duty was extended to certain other Districts in the Presidency—the Ceded Districts and the Northern Circars—with the same result, rentals having increased by 20 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively. Government rightly regard this as a sign that the majority of these Districts can stand a further enhancement of duty. The enhancement of duty in Madras City had the desired effect of reducing consumption, but the reduction very slight, viz. 2·4 per cent. less than in the pervious year. "These facts," say the Government, "demonstrate the fact that the enhancement of duty has little effect in comparison with the spending power of the drinking classes, and that though the higher duty may retard and lessen, it does not prevent the growth of consumption. It is hoped that the reduction of shops now contemplated will check the growth of consumption, but in so far as this growth depends on the advancing prosperity of the drink consuming classes, it is beyond the power of the Government to control it."

The quantity of foreign liquor imported into this Presidency has been affected to a certain extent by the recent enhancement of duty, first on spirits and then on beer; but the chief cause is the decline on the imports of Colombo arrack, owing to its having been supplanted by the Malabar toddy arrack, a fact that was alluded to last year as being a contingency of the near future. The duty on foreign liquor, however, was Rs. 12,03,719, or Rs. 71,059 more than it was in the previous year. The number of taverns and beer shops has been considerably reduced during the current year, and this, with enhancement of fees for retail and wholesale licenses, ought to produce a further effect on the consumption of foreign liquer. The total current demand last year under all heads of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 229·55 lakhs as against Rs. 205·00 lakhs in the previous year. As we have already shown, it was chiefly due to the increased consumption of liquor in all its forms and to increased competition for the right to vend it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 15th December give the following details.

KARACHI.

Kharif crops damaged by rats in Jati taluka and barley crop by insects in Tatta taluks. Harvesting of rice completed except in Jati taluka. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton, castor-oil, seeds, wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka and wheat in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of rice in progress in Viramgam and Parantij talukas. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in Parantij taluka and of wheat gram and barely in Daskroi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn of bajri, sesamum and tobacco fair, of cotton and pulse good, and of rabi crops good. Wheat crop in good condition and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition. Harvesting of early jowari in progress. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Rainfall generally sufficient but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Rabi sowing completed in Mandvi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi and Chikhli talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient. Harvesting of late crops in progress in Jawhar State. Threshing in progress except in Murbad and Salsette talukas. Rabi sowing completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

No rain during week and current month. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

No rain during week and current month. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing commenced in Karwar, Honavar and Ankola talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient but more needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of jowari almost completed, except in Pachora taluka and Edalabad petha where it is in progress. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat and gram fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton in progress. Rabi sowing completed. Germinated rabi crops generally in good condition but withering for want of moisture in some talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice completed in Navapur petha and of jowari and bajri continues in Nandurbar taluka. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Taloda, Sakri and Nandurbar talukas. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda and grain in Nandurbar and Taloda talukas. Picking of cotton continues everywhere, except in Shirpur taluka where it has been completed. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in good condition, and in unirrigated lands improving a little by recent cold. Estimated outturn of kharif crops, fair to poor, and of rabi crops fair in Taloda taluka and fair to poor elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation insufficient in some places.

NASIK.

No rain during week. More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere, except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas and in western part of Kalvan taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed, except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas where it is in progress. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola and Malegaon talukas. Sowing of wheat in progress in Baglan taluka. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in Sinnar, Malegaon, Nasik and Dindori talukas and in good condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers still appear in some villages of Nasik and Chandor talukas but have disappeared from Yeola taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka and dear in Chandor taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient, except in Malegaon taluka where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells decreasing in Sinnar, Malegaon and Chandor talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Rain needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Jowari crop damaged by disease in parts of Jamkhed, Shevgaon and Nevasa talukas, and withering for want of moisture in light soils. Rabi sowing in progress Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week and current month. Rain still needed for rabi crops. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Standing rabi crops in fair condition except in parts of eastern talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops normal in Junnar taluka, double normal in Mulshi petha, 56, 38, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 31 and 7 per cent. below normal in Haveli and Maval talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week and current month; one more shower needed to improve young rabi crops. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition, but withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate, stocks of food grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and soft soil. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to poor. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Green grass available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week and current month. Rain generally needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of rice nearly completed and of kharif jowari in progress. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Crops damaged by easterly winds. Grass-hoppers still appear in parts of Parasgad taluka. Area shown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Cotton promises fairly well, but requires rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of bajri and jowari completed. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari and other rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Harvesting of jowari in progres in Mahuva, Vyara and Wakal mahals. Threshing of rice in progress in Savli mahal. Sowing of wheat in progress in Savli mahal. Wheat and sugarcane crops being irrigated in Kodinar and Damnagar mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of wheat, rape-seed and gram completed in Palanpur and Radhanpur States. Germination of crops satisfactory. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

No rain during week and current month. Jowari crop in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi, Jakhau and Mundra talukas; cotton and other rabi crops in fair condition. Area sown with rabi crops 56, 43, and 25 per cent. below normal in Anjar, Bhachav and Nakhtrana talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 15th December was 660, giving a death-rate of 33·39 per annum per thousand as against 33·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 67 died from fevers; 8, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 16, cholera; 2, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 145, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 32, still-born; 107, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 29; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 274; Hindu low caste, 68; Musulman, 148; Parsi, 20; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 1; European, 9; Negro-African, Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 463 as against 493 the corresponding period of last year, and 466 the average over the past five years.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 17.

The depression in Persia is moving eastward and is giving light clouds in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but no precipitation has yet been reported.

Clouds have decreased in the extreme South of the Peninsula and skies are now clear, or lightly clouded in the whole country.

Humidity is normal, or in defect; temperature has fallen, in the Deccan and the Central Provinces and is now in defect there; but in the rest of the country it is normal.

Forecast—Light precipitation is possible in Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good so far; rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Wheat doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat fine weather doing good. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease.

Amraoti.—Unusually hot. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls on high grounds. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Unusually hot. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat doing badly.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. All crops suffering from little rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-west and the north Punjab, but continue clear elsewere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ambala but is either equal to or above the average at the other stations, Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and North Rajputana; elsewhere skies are clear. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Jacobabad at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has increased and is now generally normal. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud is still reported from some stations in the south but elsewhere skies continue clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, and while day temperature is normal, night temperature has fallen and is now generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal at Bombay and in defect eslewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole Division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect at a few stations during the day and over the whole division at night.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud has spread over the whole of the Peninsula. Moderate cloud has also appeared in Upper Sind, and the South-West and the North Punjab. The latter fact indicates the approach of disturbed weather from the West. No precipitation has occurred.

Weather is likely to remain generally fine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	78·6	60·6	...	1·72
Jask (16th)	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (16th)	83·3	72·1	...	0.18
Multan	70·3	46·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	64·4	33·4	...	0·00
Lahore	72·9	39·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	70·3	42·6	...	0·00
Ambala	72·5	41·0	...	0·00
Delhi	73·2	47·5	...	0·00
Agra	74·0	47·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	76·3	49·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	77·5	53·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·4	47·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	76·6	46·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	77·1	48·3	...	0·00
Karachi	79·0	58·5	...	0·00
Ajmere	75·4	49·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	77·2	49·1	...	0·16
Kotah	78·0	51·1	...	0
Bhuj	76·1	54·0	...	0
Dwarka	81·8	58·2	...	0
Veraval	84·7	63·8	...	0
Rajkot	84·4	54·7	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	86·8	56·0	...	0
Surat	88·6	58·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	88·1	59·2	...	0
Deesa	88·3	54·4	...	0
Neemuch	79·0	48·8	...	0
Indore	80·1	49·1	...	0·01
Jabbulpore	74·5	41·3	...	0
Saugor	74·1	53·3	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	78·1	49·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	83·3	46·6	...	0·07
Akola	82·2	46·6	...	0
Amraoti	80·3	55·3	...	0
Nagpur	79·6	47·6	...	0
Chanda	79·0	45·5	...	0·00
Rhpur	76·2	42·6	...	0·00
Bombay	81·3	68·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·8	61·2	...	0·20
Mormugao	85·0	67·2	...	0.00
Karwar	87·8	66·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	83·4	47·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	79·9	45·5	...	0·00
Poona	81·0	42·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	83·2	49·0	...	0·00
Bijapur	83·2	51·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	74·3	54·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	79·2	49 2	...	0·00
Nizamabed (Indur)	80·9	51·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	80·3	52·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	83·7	69·9	...	0·03
Calicut	86·3	70·1	...	0·29
Cochin	88·7	75·3	...	1·21
Colombo	88·0	72 0	0·01	3·90
Masulipatam	83·7	62·3	...	0·03
Bellary	85·0	57·3	...	...
Cuddapah	86·2	64·6	...	0·02
Madras	83·0	68·5	...	12·26
Bangalore	81·8	58·8	...	0·08
Coimbatore	88·9	67·3	...	0·72
Trichinopoly	88·1	71·3	...	0·02
Negapatam	82·4	76·0	...	4·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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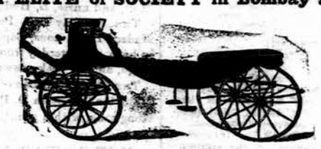
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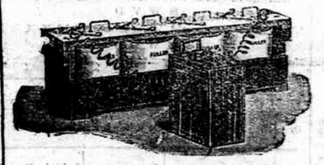
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A field of some 40 members of the Bombay Hunt assembled at the Meet of the hounds on the flats at Santa Cruz yesterday morning, and without any delay a move was made for the woods which adjoin the brickfields about midway between Parla and Sahar. The pack took little time to tell us that a jackal was in the vicinity, as the hounds with plenty of "music" rushed out of the covert at once across a stretch of ricefields on to the melon ground. Fortunately for us the line lay along a very handy cart-track, but before reaching the Tulsi pipe hounds took a short turn to the left and many of us thought we were in for a hard gallop through the length of the Bomanwadi Valley. On reaching Sahar Hill, however, the jackal swerved again to the left straight up a thickly wooded part of the hill and down into the open paddy fields on the other side, having apparently set his mask for Parla village, but such was not the case as, after piloting us over the stony ground on the fringe of the Chuckla melon ground, he entered the groves of the same name. A stern chase ensued over the many cactus hedges in this locality until we reached the Andheri Road, which hounds crossed, but lost the scent on the far side. It seemed probable that in this thickly wooded country the jackal had cleverly doubled back, and the huntsman accordingly called the pack round the side of Pereira's Hill into the Chuckla groves once more. Crossing the lane a hound again spoke to the scent and working our way in the wake of the pack we again reached the Andheri Road, but a little higher up near to the Cross. Hounds owned to a much stronger scent here, and rushed away through the famous mangoe tope in this well known neighbourhood. The jackal, however, for some little time kept tenaciously to the mangee tope, apparently not being desirous to face the open, but hounds were at last successful in driving him out into the palm woods towards Goregaum. The pace increased very much when we reached the open country but the line taken seemed to be a good deal rougher than usual, as the grass was full of bad stones. In some places the grass was still uncut and it was by no means easy to see the sharp boulders, but it is wonderful how a horse trained to gallop over the Salsette country will pick its way without any apparent difficulty, though one would imagine his feet would soon be cut to pieces. For a long while we followed the pack through the open woodlands until we reached an unusually thick jungle. The denseness of the trees and undergrowth in this jungle made it a matter of extreme difficulty to follow the hounds; in fact it was impossible to ride the exact line they were taking. The jackal, however, adopted the same twisting tactics as he had done earlier in the proceedings, and hounds hunted him round and round in wide circles, always keeping inside the jungle. Eventually it is thought the jackal was able to make good his escape, as the circuitous manner in which he had led his pursuers inside the jungle finally caused the pack to get very much split up, and the authorities decided to give up the chase. Collecting the hounds together afterwards was a very difficult matter, owing to the denseness of the jungle, but hounds will always find their way home some time during the day, as it is only on the rarest occasions that a hound is ever lost. It had been an enjoyable gallop, but the roughness of so much of the country made things harder than usual upon our horses.

Hounds next meet on the 20th instant at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, December 19.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th December 1908.—

THE WINTER PLATE—About 6 furlongs.

Lady Metal, Aruna, Lady Fucile, Ashanti Gold Chevalier, Winsome, Peria Doray, Child's Guide, Moonlight, and Rosewater.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE—About 1 mile.

Scarlet, M. V. O., Merrily, Nooman, Devon, Safoeg, Recruit, Colaba, Dumra, Peculiar, Moscow, and Dhafer.

MAIDEN PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Maordhan, Akrabad, Brutus, Ase, Desert King, Hamrin, Fritz, Surrender, Soocab, Hoodaib, Arab Sheik, Nilum, Transfer, Urgent, Alachfar, Arham, Sir, and Sanjakdhar.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE:—About 6 furlongs.

Virtuous Boy, Sirur, Sanjakdhar, Hishan, Vedas, Farick, Mudkoor, Meerjan, Real Blood, Squire, Murzook, Fix, Merchant (late Amani), Mutlag, Aden, Good Chance, Barrak, Ariff, Sakhar, Hamayoon and Fadil.

THE LITTLE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Hishan, Sir Jamal, Rose, Young Gazelle, Real Blood, Selection, Plassy, Zari, Disfigure, Sabah, Rajput, Darby, Calcutta, and Brussels.

SELLING PRATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Dhansa, Orby, Santra, Spectator, Surfraz, Hullo, Martyn, Rogers, Rajah Bahadur, Collector, and Good Morning.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 17th December, 1908.

BILLIARDS.

On Monday evening Mr. Weiss will concede 200 in 300 in turn to Messrs. Carnall, Avery and Young who should all make him play his best to win. To the one who makes the biggest break he has sportingly offered a "Weiss" cue.

FOOTBALL.

Murray Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 17.

The Murray Football Tournament will be played off this cold weather as usual. The semi-finals and final will, it is expected, be played in Lucknow about the second week in March.

Reverend R. M. Kirkwan, Garrison Chaplain, Lucknow, is Honorary Secretary. Last year the entries for the Tournament created a record, but this year there is every reason to believe the number will prove a further record.

CRICKET.

Elphinstone College vs. Agra College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DECEMBER 17.

The Agra team is very strong in bowling, and boasts of Abdulhussein Shafkat, Mugni and Dwarkanath.

The Elphinstone College totalled 103, Parakh making 43, Wagle 16, and Driver 11. Parakh and Driver made a good stand for an hour and a quarter.

Agra replied with 80 for two wickets, Shafkat being 47 not out.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE FORT.

Lives Narrowly Saved.

GALLANT RESCUES.

GREEN STREET, Fort, was the scene of considerable excitement and alarm early yesterday morning, when it was known that a fire had broken out in a tall, four-storeyed building, tenanted by European families, and that the inmates of the building stood in imminent danger of being burnt alive. Indeed, the outbreak would have resulted in an appaling loss of human life, had it not been for the prompt rescue by the Fire Brigade. It being still dark, the inmates of the building were in bed. Awakened by the great noise and shouts that came from below, they, men and women, rushed to the windows to see dense clouds of smoke issuing from the first floor. Their first impulse was to make for the staircase, but they found that the only apparent avenue of escape was barred by the great heat and thick smoke. So dense were the volumes of smoke that any attempt to pass through them was doomed to failure, and would in all probability have been attended with disastrous results. The inmates of the third and fourth floors, even if they had successfully passed through the smoke on the floor next below, would still have had to pass the first and second floors, where the smoke was naturally greater than on the upper ones. The people, therefore, again hurried to the windows. Jumping from so great a height meant a death only a little less horrible than the fate on the staircases. Their fears were, however, greatly relieved soon after by the arrival on the scene of the fire-escapes. The men, under Messrs. Scott and Williams, soon set themselves to work and ran up the escapes to the upper stories. It was no easy task getting the frightened men and women safely down, but the staff performed their work admirably and got all the inmates safely down, for which they deserve no small credit. The fear of any loss of human life being thus removed, the rest of the task was soon done.

It appears that the Irance tea-shopkeeper, who tenants the ground floor of the building, first saw smoke issuing from the first floor. He raised an alarm and information was communicated to the several Fire Brigades in the City. The Fort Fire Brigade, under Mr. Scott, was the first to arrive on the scene, followed by the Colaba, Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank and the Chinchpokli Fire Brigades. The Customs House Manual, which turned up almost immediately after the outbreak of fire, under Mr. A. E. Boyd of H. M.'s Customs, did good service. The fire, which broke out, as stated above, at about 4 in the morning, was brought under control after about two hours.

The building, which belongs to Mr. Jehangir F. Bottleboi, is situated at the corner of Green Street and Customs House Road. The ground floor is occupied by shopkeepers including an Irance. The first floor is tenanted by Messrs. Walter Nutter and Company, who keep their offices there; the second floor was occupied by Messrs. Dewalkar Brothers; and the third and fourth floors were utilized as residential quarters. The tenants on the third floor were Mrs. Boyton Salts, two Misses Salts and Mr. Donovan. The fourth floor was tenanted by Aurelia Giaccardi, Guido Costuso, Lorenza De Mello and Umberta Ferri, assistants in a hair-dressing saloon at Hornby Road.

The origin of the fire is not known, but probably originated in the central room on the first floor. This room seems to have suffered the most from the flames, which, extending as far as the ceiling, did considerable damage, but fortunately it did not travel beyond the first floor.

The building is insured with the Commercial Union for Rs. 50,000. Messrs. Walter Nutter had their property insured for Rs. 15,000 with the same Company. The damage they sustained is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. The property of Messrs. Dewalkar Brothers is insured with the King Insurance Company for Rs. 10,000; the damage sustained is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The extent of the damage to the building is not known.

The Salvage Corps under Mr. Soully came upon the scene and rendered valuable assistance. Mr. Nichols, Head of the Fire Brigade, was also on the scene. Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Stanford, and Inspectors Morris, Topping, Hassan and Henry also rendered valuable assistance.

The fire-escapes were yesterday employed for the first time in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be on special duty in the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat, pending further order.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Ali Muhammad Hasan Alakhund, reverting.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Surat; and Mr. Gandabhai Indiji Desai, Acting District Deputy Collector at Surat, should revert.

Mr. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., on completion of the General Administration Report, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Bombay, with effect from the 1st December.

The Reverend J. J. Wright discharged the duties of Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the 29th August to the 10th September, both days inclusive.

Mr. Wren, M.A. (Oxon.), on return to duty, to act as Principal, Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools, Bombay, vice Mr. J. N. Fraser, M.A. (Oxon.)

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Roland Maxwell Thomason, V.D., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 15th June. Lieutenant George Filmer Guy to be Captain, vice Thomason promoted—Dated 15th June. Second-Lieutenant Edmund Charles Hill Condon to be Lieutenant, vice Guy promoted—Dated 15th June. James Charles Crawford to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Condon promoted—Dated 15th June.

Captain W. O'S. Murphy, M.B., I.M.S., to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District.

Major S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been allowed His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Lieutenant George Edmund Bright is transferred from the South Mahratta Railway Rifles to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 1st October.

Miss G. M. Smith, L. M. & S., is appointed to act as House Surgeon at the Cama Hospital during the absence of Miss Mehta on leave.

Mr. H. J. Sykes, A., L.C.E., is allowed at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from 10th January.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES,

A Native View.

The following letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department:—

Sir,—I have the honour on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to offer the following observations with regard to Resolution No. 9870-9968-92, dated the 28th October 1908, on the subject of Telegraphs.

My Committee welcome the removal of the cumbrous system of three classes of telegraphic messages for reasons, mentioned in the Resolution, which may be put down as below:—

(a) The system is inconvenient as it is causes extra work and delays traffic. This is specially unwelcome to our mercantile classes which like to have speed as one of the pre-eminent characteristics of the Telegraph Department.

(b) The system is financially a bad one for the Government.

My Committee beg to suggest that in the case of express telegrams each word in excess of the unit number be charged 1 anna and 6 pies and not 2 annas as is proposed in the Resolution of the Government. The reason for this is that it will otherwise give rise to the same evil of the practice of splitting up messages which is adduced as one of the reasons for a modification of the present system. Thus, for example, an express message containing 64 words in the text and three in the address will under the new system be charged Rs. 7-14. But if this telegram be split up into six divisions the charge for all of them will be only Rs. 6-10. Thus the sender will be able to save Re. 1-4 by splitting up his message of 64 words in 6 divisions. But this will cause serious inconvenience to the Telegraph Department, for as the Resolution of the Government says, "while the sender has saved his pocket, the Telegraph Department has had to signal four or eight extra addresses, and has had to repeat the official preamble four or eight times, five or nine messages have to be booked instead of one, and five or nine messages have to be separately enclosed in envelopes, addressed and sent out for delivery.

My Committee think that this inconvenience, which will also be prejudicial to the revenue of the Government, will be obviated if the Government accepts their suggestion, viz., that the charge for each word in excess of the unit number in the case of an express telegram be fixed at 1 anna and 6 pies. The total cost for an express telegram of 67 words under this rate will be Rs. 6-2-6. Thus the practice of splitting up messages will be discouraged as it would not only not cause any saving at all but would rather increase the expense. My Committee hope that this suggestion will meet with favourable consideration at the hands of the Government, calculated as it is to remove the inconvenience to the telegraphic staff, expedite the despatch of messages and reasonably stimulate the growth of revenue under this class.

Another suggestion which my Committee have the honour to put forward is that in the case of ordinary telegrams the unit number should be fixed at 8 words instead of 12 words and that the charge for such an ordinary telegram be fixed at 4 as. and not 6 as. as is proposed. The four-anna telegram is extremely popular with all classes of people, specially the masses to whom it will be a hardship if the rate for the same be raised to 6 annas. My Committee respectfully beg to point out that the existing system of charging 4 annas has had not a sufficiently long trial, for they are convinced that with a longer trial not only the loss which in such matters is necessarily incurred at the initial stage would be wiped off but eventually secure a gain to the Government. Under the circumstances my Committee are strongly of conviction that the retention of the existing rate of 4 as. for ordinary messages with 8 instead of 12 words would not only meet with popular approval but earn a profit for Government within a reasonably fair time.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

Prohibition Notice.

In view of the denial given that the Nagpur Congress had been prohibited we give the following order which was posted at various places in Nagpur and was received in the Congress Office on the 13th in the afternoon.

ORDER.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the persons named below or some of them styling themselves "the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1908" propose to convene meetings of the public within the limits of the Municipal Town of Nagpur or in its vicinity, and whereas it has further been made to appear to me that it is proposed to bring before such public meetings for discussion and adoption subjects and resolutions such as are likely to cause obstruction or annoyance to persons or risk of obstruction or annoyance to persons lawfully employed or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility.

And whereas I consider that a direction prohibiting any meetings in which such subjects may be discussed is likely to prevent or will tend to prevent such obstruction and annoyance and disturbance of the public tranquility.

And whereas immediate prevention of all such meetings is in my opinion desirable for the above purpose.

I A. B. Napier, District Magistrate of the Nagpur District, do hereby, in exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, direct the persons named below to abstain from convening any public meeting within the District of Nagpur and further prohibit the public generally so holding, attending or taking any part in any public meeting in any place within the District of Nagpur, except meetings specially sanctioned by me, for a period of one calender month from the date of this order.

I also direct the persons named below specially and the public generally to abstain from constructing or continuing to construct any bluding, pandal or other erection for the purpose of convening or holding any such meeting, for a period of one calendar month from the date of this order.

Persons to whom this order is specifically directed:

Messrs. Nikanath Rao Udhoji, Vital Rao Limye, Drs. W. V. Limye, B. S. Munje, L. V. Paranjpe, Messrs, Dhundiraj Thengde, S. G. Gadgil, B. G. Pandit, B. B. Chande, K. B. Ghule. N. V. Deshmuk, R. V. Abhyankar, N. R. Alekar, Gopal Rao Buti, K. G. Gokhale, Tejsingh Hirasingh Deshmukh: Babu Saheb Deshmukh, G. V. Kukdey, M. V. Khare, M. R. Cholkar, Shankar Rao Govind, C. V. Naidu, B. V. Buti, T. R. Jabade, Balkrishna Barodia, G. K. Ogle, N. K. Vaidya.

A. B. NAPIER,
District Magistrate.

NAGPUR: 11-12-08.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

We are desired to remind our readers that next Sunday, the 20th instant, is the date fixed for "Hospital Sunday" when the Offertories taken in the Cathedral and most of the places of worship in Bombay, including the two Scotch Churches, will be devoted to the Funds of the St. George Hospital Nursing Association. It is hoped that churchgoers will remember this and respond in a manner worthy of the object.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Lecture by Prof. Lees-Smith.

Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Commerce delivered the second of his series of lectures on Commercial Education in Bombay, in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, Queen's Road, Bombay, last evening when a large number of business men, students were present.

The lecture and opened his remarks by saying that since he had last addressed them a good many questions were put him and for the sake of clearness he would explain a few points that evening. The first point was that it was proposed to fix the commercial training in accordance with the University standard. It would certainly form part of the liberal education and it was claimed that liberal education could include commercial education. The standard at present fixed and by the application of which results were obtained showed that young men at the age of 21 and 22 years were able to critically examine intricate financial discussions, were able to follow and understand movements of money markets and fluctuatrons of quotations. They would be able to tell the financial and economical conditions of nations and they could examine and criticise or draw up themselves a balance sheet. They could realise and understand the statistical statements published by the Government about trade and other great industries of the various countries of the world, and would be able to write commercial letters in English and other languages and understand the science of heltmain industries of particular localities. By commercial training a student could be in such a position. For other business men it took a long time and years of experience to be able to do all that. This training could be obtained at the age of 16 or 17 and after two years' practical knowledge the young man could do better than what others would take years to do. He would be a man of general education and a man for the new generation. In the faculties of a British University the curriculum did not consist entirely of subjects of general aplication. He would, for instance, say that for the final examination the London University had, among the subjects for the candidates, commercial correspondence, business methods, insurance, transport and railway problems. The lecturer then read to the audience the curriculum of the London and other Universities, and said that it could not be denied that that was a thoroughly business teaching. In every case the curricula included languages. Languages formed part of the liberal education as well as commercial education. In the Birmingham University the German language was one of the subjects and the candidates were required to write a letter in that language in reply to one received by a mercantile firm from the other. A good many of the subjects had a practical and direct bearing on commercial rtaining. The questions in the examinations were drawn up by a body which included academic as well as commercial representation. To explain this he would say that the London School of Economics had Railway Administration as one of its subjects, and the list of men that controlled the teaching included general managers of railway companies, while the insurance subjects were controlled by general managers of several great insurance societies in London. The course of training military officers was controlled by those engaged in military administration, such as the Under Secretary for War, the Director of Supplies, the Director of Organization, &c.

For those who were already in business and who could not go to the University, night classes could be formed; and Prof. Lees-Smith said he could not see any reason why that should not be done in Bombay when hundreds and thousands of men did it every night in London.

Coming to the question whether commercial training was a subject fit for a University degree, the lecturer remarked that the question was asked in case of the British Universities ten years ago but now it was asked no more. The argument was that the Universities should confine themselves to liberal education. But the lecturer contended that liberal education did include commercial training.

The lecturer then explained what banking was and how commercial morality and mutual confidence made the banking system a success.

THE PALANPUR AGENCY DIRECTORY.

We have received a copy of the first volume of the Palanpur Agency Directory. The second volume is expected to be out in March 1909. The book is compiled by Mr. Framraj Sorobji Master, of the Political Agent's office, and is dedicated to Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, the Political Agent, "in token of grateful remembrance of personal kindness and as an humble tribute of general respect and esteem entertained by the people of this province, especially for sympathetic and zealous exertions undertaken for the public weal." A short account of the province and States and thanas, a transcript from Aitchison's volume of the treaties and engagements entered into by the chiefs, on which the whole polity of Palanpur is based, and laws and regulations, form the first volume. General information relating to talukdaris, schools, dispensaries, etc., has been added to make the work as complete as practicable. The first volume is divided into three sections: (1) A short account of the Palanpur Agency, the States and the Talukas under the five thanas, and general information and statistics. (2) Treaties and engagements. (3) Special laws and regulations in force in the Palanpur Agency. The second volume contains circulars, notifications, and important Government resolutions. To make the Directory useful to all concerned, the information is given in English as well as in Gujerati, following the lines of the Kathiawar and Rewar Kantha Directories. Separate maps of Palanpur and Radhanpur States are given with a view to make the volume as useful and attractive as possible.

DANGEROUS CROSSWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to draw attention to the dangerous nature of the cross-ways formed by Hughes Road and Gamdevi Road. There is a high wall at one corner, so that people driving towards Cumballa Hill cannot see those driving towards Chowpatty till they are almost into each other, and it is often with the utmost difficulty that a collision is averted. In the afternoon and evening, when the gharry and motor traffic is much heavier, the risk is of course greatly increased. The native policeman who is supposed to regulate the traffic might almost as well not be there, for all the good he does. There will probably be a big smash some day, and then the authorities will see the necessity of making some special arrangements for preventing such accidents in future.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

VERY successful wireless telephone experiments have been carried out, says Reuter, by two naval lieutenants between the Eiffel Tower and Melun, a distance of 36 miles. Representatives of the Government were present.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The B. A. Examination.

The result of the B. A. examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. Phroze Shapurji Masmi gets the Ellis scholarship, the James Taylor prize, the Cobden Club medal, the Sir James Fergusson scholarship in Arts, and the Pheroshah Merwanji Jeejeebhoy scholarship. Ramnarayen Vishvanath Pathak gets the Dhirajlal Mathuradas scholarship. Yashvant Krishna Kuntay gets the Bhau Daji prize. Praladh Raoji Awati gets the Narayan Vasudev scholarship and the Wordsworth scholarship and prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates;—

FIRST CLASS.

Darukhanawalla, M D	Pathak, Ramnarayan V
Dastur, Maneckshaw N	Kuntay, Yashvant Krishna
Dhondy, Shavaksha D	Bewoor, Gurunath V
Kelker, Ganesh Hari	Mariwala, Dharamdas T
Masani, Phiroze Shapurji	Awati, Pralhad Raoji
D'Andrade, Joseph C P	

SECOND CLASS.

Advani, Tillumal M	Mogbul, Ghulam Hyder G
Avashia, Mahashankar J	Parekh, Manilal C
Banker, Shankarlal G	Shah, Harilal Ramdas
Barve, Narayan Hari	Shah, Hiralal B
Bhagchandani M M	Shirkhande, Vaman B
Bhandare, Mangesh S	Tulpule, Hari Vithal R
Bhise, Ramchandra M	Wadia, Hormasji D
Dalal, Bapalal V	Deshpande, Krishnaji R
Dalal, Chimanlal D	Kaikini, Sheshgiri M
Dantra, Nasservan, B	Padgaokar, Ganpat V
Dastur, Temurasp N	Advani, Vishinsing S
Desai, Narayan P	Apte, Sakharam Vinayak
Gattoo, Nissim Sassoon	Barve, Vasudev R
Gokhale, Mahadev V	Dhond, P A
Gursahani, Jhamumal H	Gidvani, Sabijram H
Hingorani, Nanikram S	Gokhale, Dinkar V
Irani, Ghulam M M U	Gole, Purushottam B
Jhaveri, Natvarlal M	Hemrajani, Jethanand H
Karmarkar, Ganesh Hari	Jhala, Shamprasad N
Machado, Violet	Joshi, Kalyanrai N
Master, Nadirshah R	Joshi, Ram Nandra M
Modi, Jehangir Hormusji	Kapadia, Chunilal M
Moulvi, Muntiuddin S	Kapadia, Pestonji P
Nanavati, Manekshа H	Majli, Dattatraya R
Nichani, Doulatram K	Mansukhani, Javahermal T
Parekh, Kalidas M	Mavlankar, Ganesh V
Pathak, Labhshankar M	Mehta, Sakerlal Manekla
Phadke, Vaman R	Mowdawala, Framroz N
Pinto, Chrysostom C	Sathaye, Shivram Vishnu
Rao, Vinayak Ganpat	Shah, Gokuldas A
Sayed, Ali Ullamia M	Shah, Mujibhai G
Sheth, Chhotalal F	Shroff, Framji Bomanji
Shevde, Trimbak Laxman	Sirvai, Jehanbax Framroz
Singara, Framroz Ratanji	Nadkarni, Sitaram K
Solomon, Joseph Eleazar	Parulekar, Ramchandra V
Thanevala, Meher Framji	Patvardhan, Ramchndra J
Vakil, Harmukhram M	Pocha, Pochaji Jamshedji
Chainani, Bamkrishna K	Gajra, Tarachand D
Chitre, Trimbak Balvant	Ghate Narayan Yashvant
Dandekar, Kashinath S	Gulrajani, Jivatram K
Godbole, Ganesh Nilkanth	Malkani, Gopaldas G
Jeswani, Sugnaram Hj	Nanavati, Dhanjishah H
Joglekar, Dhondo V	Ramchandani, R V
Joshi, Lakshman Narayan	Regishtrar, Dadabhoy J
Joshipara, V G	Shah, Chandulal P
Kanetkar, Shantaram B	Thakor Thakorlal C
Kanitkar, Gajanan N	Wadia, Keku Nazarwanji
Karnik, Govind Vinayak	Desai, Rambhai M
Karve, Mahadev V	Gohel, Jorawarsinghji H
Kirpalani, Jivatram B	Haldipur, Nilkant N
Laiwala, Mangaldas R	Manjhirmdani T L
Mahabal, Bhaskar Bahiro	Parekh, Hiralal T
Mahamadi, Taher S	Patel, Dahyabhai N
Mankar, Anantrai N	Shavani, Yashvantrai V
Mhaiskar, Anant Hari	Thakere, Hiralal D

PASS CLASS.

Abrahani, Ismail Haji M	Desai, Chandulal Ambalal
Anklesaria, Khorsed D	Desai, Ganesh Ramakrishna
Baitmangalkar, Shamrao R	Desai, Ratilal Kanabhai
Barbhaya, Popatlal Lalji	Desai, Shivlal Chhagubhai
Contractor, Navajbai D	Dubash, Nusserwanji N
Daji, Khorshedbanu S	Engineer, Jehangir J
Dastur, Hirat Pardunji	Gajanande, Shantaram G
Davar, Edulji Ardeshir	Ghainde, Sadashiv Vishnu
Davr, Kantilal Sevaklal	Karve, Krishnaji Gopal
D'Cunha, Joseph Anthony	Kelkar, Ganesh Damodar
Desai Hiralal Ishbharam	Khidkikar, Narhar B
Deshpande, Dhundirao B	Kinkhabvala, Gatulal M
DeSouza, Eugene Franklin	Kotnis, Ramchandra D
Dev, Bhagvant R	Kulkarni, Dattatraya J
Farooqui, Mahomed I	Malvadkar, Sadanand J
Fatehee, Tahersli M	Mansukhani, Khanchand G
Ghandy Muncherji Jivaji	Mehta, Chhotubhai M
Gunjikar, Kamlanath N	Mehta, Manilal Manekla
Jani, Vrajlal Ambaram	Modak, Govind Anant
Joshi, Gopal Kashinath	Modi, Tehmuras Kavasji
Kapadia, Jal Sorabji	Motivala, Framroze B
Kasrak, Rustamji N	Ranji, Phirozhaw Sorabji
Kirtikar, Vamanrao V	Raval, Shivshankar B
Kittur, Balvant Bhimaji	Rege, Meghanadyam B
Makhija, Jeramdas M	Shah, Keshavlal Bapalal
Mehta, Laxmiprasad V	Shah, Muljibhai Gokaldas
Meyers, Mary	Shah, Punamchand K
Modi, Rustamji Bejanji	Shahani, Tarachand K
Mulay, Shripati Shankar	Mulla, Kaikhusru Cowasji
Nazir, Firoze Cooverji	Munshi, Umardaraz U
Nicholson, Framroz D	Nagle, Narayan Rajaram
Oza, Kantiprasad Manilal	Nagpur, Raghavendra R
Paranjpe, Bhaskar R	Palekar, Chintaman V
Parekh, Shantilal P	Parasik Vishwanath N
Parikh, Jethalal Samalji	Patel, Kashibhai J
Pathak, Bhanushankar K	Patel, Revandas V
Raja, Vandravandas B	Panvani, Karamchand P
Ramrakhiani, Jessaram K	Sohoni, Damodar Vishnu
Rowala, Bhaidas Thakordas	Tambolkar, Sakharam B
Satarawala, Darab N	Thanewala, Shavaksha P
Satghar, Shripad Narayan	Thakore, Thakorlal A
Sayed, Vazir Sayed Banoo	Upponi, Anant Dattatraya
Setna, Nerserwanji P	Vacha, Homi Kaikhusru
Shastri, Narharishankar S	Vaidya, Gopal Sadashiv
Shivani, Partabrai S	Vakharia, Dara F
Shivdasani, Jhamatmal H	Vakil, Kapilram H
Survy, Anandrao Narayan	Vartak, Mahadev K
Tadiwala, Manchersha S	Vasifdar, Jehangir S
Tantri, Manibhai Naranji	Wadekar, Raghunath B
Trivedi, Narayen V	Warty, Shantaram G
Trivedi, Vishvanath S	Albless, Bomanji D
Ujjainwala, Fidaburain K	Batliwala, Jamshed N
Vaishnav, Laxmiprasad C	Belgamvala, Naval D
Vakil, Kaikhusru A K	Bhavnani, Ramchand D
Vohra, Amulakrai V	Bolakani, Lunidaram T
Wagle, Govind Rudrapa	Daruwala, Bubmaushaw H
Apte, Vithal Pandurang	Daruwala, Pochi Jamsetji
Betsur, Malbar Nilkanth	Dastur, Minocheher J
Bhave, Ramchandra N	DeSouza, Philip Joseph
Dambal, Narayan H	Engineer, Rustam K
Ghare, Hanmant Vaman	Engineer, Shivaxe K
Gokhale, Narhar Keshav	Pillay, Thiruvenkatam N
Gulrajani, Thanvardas G	Ponkshe, Purushottam V
Isani, Ghulam Sidik M U	Thakore, Krishnalal J
Joglekar, Gangsh Vasudev	Buch, Uchhranglal S
Karandikar, Sadashiv L	Mehta, Chamanlal S
Kelkar, Jagannath B	Nanavati, Harkisondas N
Khandekar, Shankar G	Shanghvi, Jagjivandas G
Mehta, Ranchhodlal C	Tulpule, Hari Vithal R
Munshi, Premvadan R	
Oka, Murlidhar Nilkanth	
Oka, Yeshvant R	
Paranjpe, Gopal Dhondo	
Rukkar, Vighravnath N	
Shastri, Shivrao Shivram	
School, Faraz aram N	
Spencer, Hormusji B	
Sulakhe, Dattatraya V	
Tatke, Malhari V	
Tharwala, Manilal G	
Vaidya, Rakharam D	
Vasvani, Shamdas P	
Desai, Nasserwanji H	
Herlekar, Narayan S	
Mehta, Vrajilal Becharlal	
Mujumdar, Lakshman V	
Shinde, Shridhar B	
Agashe, Digambar K	
Bhagavat, Narayan Balaji	
Boyce, Edulji Marwanji	
Captain, Hormusji C	
Dalal, Chunilal Narandas	
Dastur, Shapurji Sorabji	
Dave, Ambalal Becharlal	

NOT CLASSED.

Venayek Madhav Kotasthane.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

SECOND CLASS.

Dastur, Sorab Khorshed	Baxi, Mulvantrai F
Desai, Savailal Dullabhji	Desai, Bhailal Nandlal
Dikhawkh, Hanmant M	Joshi, Shridhar Gopal
Hakimji, Abdullamia A	Kudav, Dinanath B
Lobo, William Joseph	Mehta, Manilal Harilal
Mehta, Kanchanrai N	Nanavati, Chimanl C
Mendes, Paul C	Parchure, Narayan G
Mulgaokar, Govind V	Parekh, Thakordas T
Prabhu, Vishwanath P	Dastur, Bejanji D
Shukla, Ishhankar D	DeSouza, Philip Joseph
Desai, Narbari Kunvaram	Engineer, Rustam K
Dholakia, Vaman Ratanlal	Engineer, Shivaxe K
Khopkar, Mohaniraj N	Pillay, Thiruvenkatam N
Mehta, Banslal Manilal	Ponkshe, Purushottam V
Mehta, Jamnadas M	Thakore, Krishnalal J
Parekh, Chhotalal M	Buch, Uchhranglal S
Salvi, Govind Harbarao	Mehta, Chamanlal S
Sheth, Thakordas F	Nanavati, Harkisondas N
Mirchandani, Vishindas K	Shanghvi, Jagjivandas G
Naik, Hanmant Pandurang	Tulpule, Hari Vithal R
Bastawala, Gulabhai A	

INDIAN EDUCATION IN NATAL.

We have already devoted some space to this question of Indian education in Natal, but it is perhaps as well to summarise the position as it is to-day, taking a bird's-eye view of its past history. Prior to 1899, the public schools of the Colony were open to all, without any distinction whatever. In that year, however, Sir Henry Bale, who was then Attorney-General and Minister of Education, with a view to carrying out the colour policy of the Government of that time, stopped Indian children attending the public schools attended by European children, and created a Higher Grade Indian School in Durban for those Indian children, belonging to the better class, whose parents were able and willing to pay the required school-fees, and conform to European habits and customs. Whilst the Indian community did not willingly consent to this, in order not to embarrass the Government by insisting upon Indian children attending schools where European children were taught, they acquiesced in the position and patronised the Higher Grade Indian School, which was in every way equal to the ordinary schools as regards fees, staff, curriculum, and discipline, and the school progressed rapidly with the support given by the Indian community. The girls of the community were not affected by the new scheme, but continued to go to the ordinary schools as usual. In August of 1905, however, the new Superintendent of Education, Mr. Mudie, who seems to have been somewhat more consistent in his colour prejudice, ordered the dismissal of all Indian infants and children from the schools attended by European children, and established a school for them in the Higher Grade Indian School, teaching them separately from the senior boys. About this time, too, an attempt was made by Mr. Mudie to take the building intended for the Higher Grade Indian School and use it exclusively for Indian and coloured children under the name Coloured School. The Indian community, however, naturally opposed this, and the scheme fell through. Towards the end of 1905, the girls and infants who had been dismissed from the other schools and sent to the Higher Grade Indian School were also dismissed from this school. The community made a further protest and these pupils were re-admitted on the 2nd February, 1906, and were taught, as before, separately from the senior boys, by a competent lady teacher. All went well until August of that year, and the total strength of the school, in these favourable conditions rose to about 250 pupils, some 30 of whom were girls. At this time, unfortunately, a new Assistant Inspector of Schools was appointed, namely, Mr. C. T. Loram. This gentlemen, is, we believe, Colonial-born and appears to have been affected by a violent anti-Indian prejudice. He gave notice of dismissal to all the infants, and insisted upon the senior boys and girls being taught together, but the Indian community, with its traditions of sex separateness, violently protested, and the order for dismissal of the infants was withdrawn, though the co-educations of boys and girls continued, notwithstanding repeated protests on the part of the community. The result of this indiscriminate policy on the part of the Government has been that the number of girls now attending the School has been reduced from 30 to 6 small children. In August, 1907, a new order commenced. The Infants' Class and Standard 1 were abolished and the school, instead of commencing from the Infant's Class started from Standard 2. The community again protested against this in terms of a Petition, dated the 24th July last, but the Government refused to entertain the Petition. Shortly after this, the Colonial Secretary moved in Parliament that the vote for the Higher Grade Indian School be reduced by £675 and the item £150 hitherto allowed for the training of Indian teachers be deleted. This was carried by a unanimous vote, that is to say, nobody dissented, for, presumably, nobody understood the position. But, whilst the vote for Indian education was cut down by £825, the Colonial Secretary succeeded in obtaining an increase in the vote for Native Education of £1,000, with an addition of £270 for Native Training Institutions. We have nothing whatever to say against this, but it indicates the attitude of the Government towards the Indian population of the Colony. In view of

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1908.

LORD MORLEY'S DESPATCH.

If the Extremist party is not reconciled by the concessions Lord Morley proposes, there is no hope of ever reconciling them. The King's Message on the Proclamation jubilee day contained the following cryptic words : "From the first the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my councillors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it." As we observed at the time, the passage quoted above indicated something more than Lord Morley's projected Advisory Councils. Something more is proposed, indeed very much more than many people in this country would regard either as necessary or advisable. When the Secretary of State in his Budget Speech of 1907 announced that, notwithstanding recent occurrences, the Government proposed to introduce into Indian administration certain changes which had been recommended by the Governor-General in Council, we anticipated that the Advisory Councils would be established. Government had invited opinions from all sorts and conditions of men on this question, and very few, it is understood, so much as suggested any further concession, let alone an extension of the representative principle in the Legislative Councils. But, as was remarked by a prominent administrator the other day, we must always remember that Lord Morley is a Radical and a philosopher. His radicalism reveals itself in the scheme he has now set forth and his philosophy—may be put to the test. The Secretary of State did ruminate on the idea of a substantial enlargement of the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and the Governor-General's, and the Message led us to anticipate some extension—but scarcely to the lengths we find is now proposed and certainly not the abandonment of the principle of official majorities, in the remotest degree. Was ever more sympathetic Government or more open-handed since the world began ?

In the opinion of some the Secretary of State should have held his hand in consequence of the unrest and agitation in Bengal, but Lord Morley felt that to do so, to have postponed or withdrawn the reforms which had been contemplated, would have been construed as a triumph for the party of sedition. More recent events have strengthened the views of the advocates of "the mailed fist and no quarter." But Lord Morley takes our view of the situation. He regards the sedition as a superficial ailment and the outbreak of anarchism as a mere tumour. Being so diagnosed they are treated as such and the symptoms of Bengal are disregarded so far as Bombay, Madras and other provinces are concerned. We assume that the Governor-General in Council will approve most that Lord Morley desires, for although the statement was only made in Parliament yesterday afternoon the text has been in Simla for some time and was wired thence early this morning to Bombay and other provincial capitals. The principle of an official majority has hitherto been maintained as legitimate and necessary to the ends and aims of the paramount power, and we expected it would be maintained in the provincial as well as in the Imperial Council. But even the adherence to the principle at Simla, will give offence to those who condemn officialism. Yet, as Government remarked when the subject of reforms was first mooted, the position has never been disputed by any section of public opinion in India which does not dispute the legitimacy of the paramount power itself. Had Government ignored this fact to any greater extent it would have stultified itself in the eyes of all sections of the community of this country. Under the scheme, which was propounded by Lord Minto, the Viceroy's Council was to have fifty-four members including the members of the Executive Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in which the Council for the time being sits, additional official members not exceeding twenty in number, one ruling Chief and four non-official members elected by the Viceroy to represent the Universities or special interests, of whom two must necessarily be Mahomedans, two experts also nominated by the Viceroy from time to time for special reasons and eighteen elected members. The Calcutta and Bombay Chamber of Commerce were to elect two each, seven men to be chosen by the non-official members of the Provincial Councils and seven by the nobles and great land-holders, and the remainder by Mahomedans. As now presented the scheme provides more generously for minorities than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine.

To those who do not recognise that self-government is a far distant ideal and only desire to take steps to prepare the way, the concessions now granted will afford no satisfaction. But it is not final and will be widely discussed here before becoming the subject of debate in Parliament. We shall again have irreconcilable journals declaring that the elections are a sham and that any scheme in which a Government majority is assured is objectionable, but Lord Morley has not been deceived by the cries of interested party organs or the jobations of perfervid Babu orators. The official majority in the Supreme Council will have a steadying effect upon the pace at which our most progressive Indian fellow-subjects would proceed in their efforts toward the realisation of their dream of Swaraj. We would have had is retained in the Provincial Councils for, at least, official majorities would prevent the open discussion of Budget estimates having the destructive effect which some people desire. The concessions proposed are more extensive than we imagined they would be; but even if Lord Morley's statement had foreshadowed double as much as it does, we should have had the same dissatisfied outcry which is certain to come from some quarters. Yet we have no hesitation in saying that more is conceded than was asked for by subjects of truly enlightened views and, we fear, more than the country is prepared to exercise.

THE DIWAN OF PALANPUR.

The enlightened Native ruler of Palanpur, who has just left Bombay after rather protracted visit, attracted attention by the somewhat strange title of Diwan by which he is called. Diwan is the designation, as is well-known, of the Prime Minister of Native States in this country. He is the chief official adviser of a Native Prince. But the prince himself in this case is called Diwan, and what is more strange is proud to claim this title. It was granted, it is asserted in the Palanpur records, by the great Moghul ruler Akbar to an ancestor of the present ruler in 1597 on his repelling an invasion of the Afghan tribes. The rulers of Palanpur were also originally of Afghan stock and called Jaloris from having conquered Jalor in Rajputana under their founder Yusuf in 1373. The brother of the ruler of Jalor who got this title of Diwan from Akbar, first took Palanpur and established himself there in the beginning of the seventeenth century. At the very close of that century, in 1699, Jalor was finally lost to this family and since then Palanpur remained to them as their only headquarters. They were at first vassals of the old Kings of Gujarat, but on the latter being subdued by Akbar, they became vassals of the Moghul Empire. During the decline of this Empire under Aurangzeb's successors they managed, like many other vassal chiefs, to become independent. When the suzerainty of the Moghuls passed to us, by timely and judicious submission, they managed to save their State and were recognised as rulers of Palanpur under our Paramount Power.

As regards their claim to the title of Diwan, the late Col. J. W. Watson, a great authority on the history of Kathiawad and Rajput chiefdoms, considers it doubtful. He points out in the "Bombay Gazetteer" that this title was conferred as a civil and not military distinction, and that in the Persian histories of Gujarat these rulers are never mentioned by this title of Diwan. In the Ain-i-Akbari the Jalor Chief is noticed only as a commander of 400, and mention is made of his services and honours. As to how, then, this title came to be held by the Chiefs of Palanpur, Colonel Watson makes a shrewd guess which is very probably historically correct. The head of the petty neighbouring chiefdom of Tharad was called by the title of Diwan from early Mahomedan times, as civil administrator of an isolated Crown-holding Tharad came into the hands of Bahadur Khan, the ruler of Palanpur, in the middle of the eighteenth century, and continued in his possession for some time. "Nothing was easier for Bahadur Khan," says Colonel Watson, "than to keep the title of Diwan which he had assumed when ruling Tharad, and this seems to be the true origin of this title," as held by the present ruler of Palanpur. The Chief of Tharad is also called to the present day Diwan of Tharad. Thus, though he is a smaller Chief compared with Palanpur, the title of Diwan which he affects properly speaking belongs to him alone, though the British Government has somewhat strangely never recognised it. The rulers of Palanpur also obtained the higher title of Nawab from Shah Jahan. But still they prefer the title of Diwan though it is inferior. The present Diwan has ruled now for thirty years over his people in a beneficent way which has been recognised by the Paramount Power which has conferred on him the highest decorations. The native population also esteem him as one of the enlightened Chiefs of this country, and honour him as such.

MEDICAL CONGRESS MEDAL.

Our contemporary fell into error yesterday when it published the story of the Committee of the Medical Congress commemorative medal. According to our contemporary, the work has been undertaken by the Bombay Mint from designs suggested by a Sub-Committee consisting of Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., Miss Benson, M.D., and Major Winter, R.A.M.C. Upon the obverse of the medal will be depicted in relief a figure of the goddess Hygeia with the motto "non est vivere, sed valere vita," and upon the reverse the larval and mature forms of the anopheles mosquito with the motto "venienti occurrite morbo" and the inscription "Bombay Medical Congress, 1909." Let honour be given where it is due. The facts of the case are these :—Miss Benson, a member of the Sub-Committee, asked Mrs. P. B. Haigh, a well-known authority on such matters, if she would choose the design and motto for the obverse. That lady made herself responsible for doing so, and a few days afterwards submitted her choice which was approved by the Committee without emendation, namely a copy of a statue of the Greek goddess of health, "Hygeia," with the motto, chosen from martial "non est vivere, sed valere vita." Mrs. Haigh corrected the first drawing of the obverse, drawn up by the Mint, and afterwards the medal as prepared in the rough was submitted to her for final approval. The reverse is entirely the choice of Miss Benson,—a mosquito surrounded by the motto "venienti occurrite morbo." The rest of the Sub-Committee did no more than approve the choice. Miss Benson and Mrs. Haigh went to considerable trouble in the matter both in designing and seeing that the designs were properly carried out, and we think their responsibility in the matter deserves some better recognition than our contemporary was led to give.

MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA.

The action of Montenegro in imposing the maximum tariff on Austrian imports was not unexpected and, in view of the attitude of the two countries, was inevitable. A few weeks ago there arrived in London M. Miloji Yovanovitch, the Montenegrin Finance Minister, on a special mission, the object of which is to establish a Commercial Agency on similar lines to the Royal Servian Commercial Agency in Holborn which was opened about two years ago. It is hoped that as a result a steady trade with England will result and that the Agency will make the little country entirely independent of Austrian imports, which at present practically constitute the bulk of all goods imported, while counter efforts will be made to find a market in England for Montenegrin products. The move will probably find strong resentment in Austria and may help to complicate an already complicated situation. The intention was obviously known at Berlin and was one of the causes of the Berlin advice to Austria to come to an agreement with Turkey "because perilous developments may arise at any moment." The incident is not calculated to relieve the tension, adding as it must to the resentment felt by Austria to England. According to statistics, Austria sent £113,000 in supplies to Montenegro in 1904 against £3,700 from Great Britain, so that the new Commercial Agency should be a valuable addition to our trade. Some difficulty will probably arise over the currency question. At present the coinage of the Principality consists of nickel and bronze made in Austria, and Austrian paper and silver are the principal media of exchange. English gold also circulates freely and the tariff arrangement will now probably stimulate its use.

MR. A. H. FRANCIS, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, as a member of the Bandra Local Committee to advise on the number and location of liquor shops, in place of the Mamlatdar, Salsettee Taluka, as the latter officer, whose head-quarters are at Thana, has not the same opportunities as the former of familiarizing himself with the local circumstances and conditions of Bandra.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

FAITH HEALING FASHIONABLE.

The Anti-Suffragists.

THE BARBARIC CRAZE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

FAITH-HEALING is obtaining an extraordinary hold upon the West End and, what is perhaps a little surprising, some of its most ardent supporters are ecclesiastical dignitaries who are highly placed in the Church.

Drawing-room meetings are being held almost every day in the fashionable districts for the discussion of faith-healing and many of these gatherings have the warm support of Canon Pennefather, the Vicar of Kensington, whose congregation is one of the most fashionable in London. New societies are being formed to promote co-operation between the clergyman and the doctor, for the faith-healer within the Church, unlike the Christian Scientist, exercises his power only in the case of nervous diseases or diseases of the personality, such as alcoholism and drug taking. Another significant sign of the times is the request to the Bishop of London, endorsed by the Dean of Westminster, among other distinguished clergymen, to appoint a diocesan committee on spiritual and mental healing. It is understood that the Bishop, who has taken great interest in the revival of faith-healing in the Church, will consent to this.

The high-priestess of the movement, Dr. Eleanor M. Reed, who was the chosen speaker on faith-healing at the Pan-Anglican Congress, will open a home of spiritual healing early in the new year.

A spacious West End mansion has been leased for this purpose and new resident patients will be treated by consulting physicians and clergymen practised in the laws of psychology.

Dr. Reed is a pretty dark-eyed American girl. After she took her medical degree four years ago she came over to England for a holiday and engaged in church work in the East End where she began to practice faith-healing according to the tenets of the Church of England first upon herself and then upon those around her.

Now her fiat by Kensington Gardens is the Mecca of the fashionable convert to faith healing and some of her cures are declared to be "miraculous."

The Chairman of one of our largest hospitals is interesting himself in the opening of a consulting depot where cases suitable for spiritual healing will be diagnosed.

Harley-street looks askance at all this and says it is Christian Science. But the answer of the Church is that is only the revival of a practice and power which the Church has always recognised.

WOMEN WHO DON'T WANT VOTES.

The women who do not want votes held a brilliant gathering in King's Hall, the theatre under the National Sporting Club, this week. Hundreds of women well-known in the social world answered the Countess of Jersey's call to arms and bitter protests were made by one speaker after another that the militant methods of the suffragettes had lessened men's regard and respect for women. "I am no longer treated seriously," complained one titled dame amidst murmurs of sympathy from her audience.

Lady Haversham, one of the hostesses of the Government, took an active part in the proceedings. Another supporter is the Duchess of Montrose. Mrs. Godfrey Benson was one of the heroines of the meeting, for it was at her house on the occasion of a reception which she gave in honour of Mr. Asquith, that two suffragette guests insisted on reciting the Magna Charta to the Prime Minister. It was only with extreme difficulty that the ladies were restrained and conducted downstairs by two convulsed Members of Parliament.

The "antis" took strong measures to prevent an invasion of the suffragettes. These energetics, however, were busy elsewhere. A bye-election in Essex is attracting their attention and a procession of gaily-decorated motor-buses with a cargo of suffragettes leaves London each morning for Chelmsford.

WOMAN THE POLITICIAN.

The Liberal women headed by the Countess of Carlisle find themselves in an awkward situation. Next week they are holding a mass meeting of constitutional suffragists in the Albert Hall which is to be addressed by Mr. Lloyd George. Now the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the Cabinet Ministers against whom the suffragettes have declared war, and the militants have announced their intention of breaking up the meeting unless his name is withdrawn from the list of speakers. This the Liberal women will not do. Admission is by ticket, many of the seats being 5s. and 10s. 6d. each. Ten thousand tickets are ready for sale but the Liberal women are afraid to sell them in case they might fall into the hands of the wily suffragettes. "Very well, Mr. Lloyd George" can speak to empty benches, retort the ladies, and so the comedy continues.

BARBARIC FASHIONS.

The barbaric tendency which is influencing the dress of the smart Parisienne is already making its mark on the appearance of the English woman.

Decked out with feathers, beads and leather trappings now favoured by fashion, the Englishwoman of the day is certainly more like a Red Indian chief than she has been at any period in her sartorial history.

The huge enveloping toque of marabout which is worn well down on the head, effectively hiding the owner's hair, is adorned by three or more feathers fixed in an upright position on the centre of the toque after the manner of the chief of the tribe. These feathers are new and strange. Sometimes they are ostrich plumes shorn of their fluffy plumage and cut into weird shapes like a bodkin. Peacocks' feathers mounted on wire have the latter part out away leaving only the baneful eye.

The gorgeous plumage of a Bird of Paradise is spread out on some of these toques and enormous quills heavily sequined in irridiscent green and blues are also used. Even parrots are worn on the toques and quills of the albatross are exceedingly popular.

The fashionable woman does not emulate the savage chief to the extent of stringing the teeth of her defeated enemies around her neck, but her necklace of turquoise matrix and uncut gems is set in dull gold is barbaric in its splendour. Hat-pin heads are enormous. Many of them are the form of miniatures set in heavy gold.

Grecian bandeaux of filigreed gold are worn or more in width encircle the hair, and combs which support the curls at the back are incrusted with coloured stones.

A girdle of heavy gold rope with massive tassels is worn round the waist. For evening wear dresses are adorned with fringe of mother of pearl and beads, several inches deep. A satin garniture of beads and glistening metal to be worn on the corsage is another barbaric item of evening toilette.

I noticed a woman wearing gold sandals with her shoes—the height of the Directoire vogue—the other day. It was in Regent-street and she was emerging from a jeweller's shop to enter her carriage. The shoes were of terra cotta suede exactly matching her somewhat ultra-Directoire gown in shade.

TITLED FRUIT BOTTLER.

Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox who won the silver gilt medal, the highest award, for bottled fruit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition of winter fruit yesterday is an enthusiast in regard to the fruit bottling industry. Not long ago she started the Broughton Castle Broughton fruit bottling industry to encourage fruit-growing amongst the cottagers and allotment holders in the neighbourhood of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

The experiment, although only in its infancy, has proved immensely successful and the array of bottled fruit sent by Lady Algernon was pronounced by the experts to be the best on view. One of her aims has been to popularize the logan berry, that curious cross between the blackberry and the raspberry, and bottled logan berries are one of the novelties prepared at Broughton Castle. Lady Algernon's fruit factory is run on thoroughly practical lines. In each of the little villages around Banbury a representative is appointed to collect and forward fruit to Broughton Castle where a small factory has been installed in the village. Another titled fruit preserver is Viscountess Molesworth, who, however, specialises in jam making.

THE KING'S DIAMOND.

The Tower's Jewel case is now the repository of the Cullinan Diamond. Its largest pieces blaze side by side with a model of the equally famous Koh-I-Nur.

The Cullinan Diamond, or as it is now popularly called the King's Diamond, has been cut into no less than one hundred and six gems, without counting a number of unpolished ends. The other week I wrote of the necklace which the King has had made of some of these stones for the Queen, and it is expected that most of them will be set in forms for Her Majesty's use.

The two principal stones are, of course, to be mounted in the sceptre and orb.

Anyone who has the necessary sixpence which is charged for admission may view the Cullinan Diamond, and special precautions have been taken to prevent even the possibility of a theft. The high iron screen which surrounds the case in which the Crown Jewels are kept has to be opened by several keys, and only the confidential officers know how to use these keys and it is said that they would be useless to a burglar even if they did fall into his possession.

DIRECTOIRE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Directoire vogue has naturally caused a demand for what may be called Directoire accessories in dress. The Directoire girdle is being bought largely for Christmas presents. For day wear it is difficult to improve upon a sash of heavy black satin ribbon with tasselled ends, but the evening girdle lends itself to a variety of decoration. Crepe de chine or a heavy make of chiffon may form its basis and it may be ornamented with insertions of lace or embroidered ends finished with a fringe. The clever needlewoman can contrive to make a very handsome gift for a small outlay if she uses her talents in this direction. Another Directoire Christmas present is a pair of silk stockings. These Directoire stockings are of finest spun silk and are ornamented with openwork embroidery and laced up the sides. The Directoire for evening wear is fastened with a dozen bar straps. The Directoire hand bag is perfectly flat and may be made of very soft suede or even of velvet to match the dress worn with it.

RIVALLING THE BLOUSE.

Although the blouse is still extraordinarily popular, there has been a most decided revival of the dress with the bodice matching the skirt this season. As a matter of fact not only does it match but it is frequently joined to the skirt. These gowns are made of light-weight cloths, velvet and the serviceable serge. The waist line is slightly shortened, the skirt is comparatively plain and of course close-fitting and the little bodice is moulded to the figure, the trimming being flat and the sleeves long.

The simpler such a frock is the more chic it is, provided it is excellent in line, colour and material. Short length it is according to Fashion's decree suitable only for the morning promenade, all more formal occasions calling for the long skirt.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Demands of Tall Buildings.

MR. SHAPOORJEE SORABJI MISTRY has sent the following letter to the Standing Committee :—

Gentleman,—It appears that you are pleased to sanction recently many enforcements by the Executive of providing water carriage system in the place of privies, &c. This system necessitates, as you are aware, placing at the top of buildings however tall, large tanks, to fill up which great pressure of water is necessary in the mains for a sufficiently long time every day in every part of the city that has tall buildings. Whether all the highly posited tanks are every day well filled up or not I am not in a position to tell. But in view of the bitter complaints against deficient supply and short time of supply at high pressure for higher flats, it may be reasonable to believe that the tanks are not entirely filled up. Failure of full water-supply in those highly posited tanks means an insanitary state all over the premises if the next supply is too late by many hours. It is possible to long wait for or do without a supply of water requisite for ordinary purposes, but I think it is intolerable to wait for or do without a supply of water for the unavoidably necessary purposes of flushing drains. Because of a short supply for the latter purpose the current bitter cry (against short supply for ordinary purposes) will be very much added to and intensified, and might prematurely create a difficult position for the Corporation in regard to the Duplication of the Tansa Main scheme so much petted and hugged in certain quarters. The additional bitter outcry might perhaps be utilized for rushing through prematurely the consideration of the Duplication scheme and taking into hand hastily. Opportunities and occasions that might likely create such additional uproar, should, I submit, be avoided, and the Corporation ought to be enabled to avoid such premature and difficult position as would involve it in a debt of nearly a crore of rupees, till at least the old leaky water-pipes are replaced by new pipes of adequate diameter, and the pipes of inadequately small diameter are replaced by those of adequately large diameters. Till this work is completed, the Corporation might not be, I think, in a correct position to judge as to the necessity or none of the Duplication scheme being seriously considered or taken in hand. It is no doubt more than urgent that that work be completed by all means as soon as possible, and the Standing Committee may be pleased to press that urgency upon the Executive and, making for the work monetary arrangements as may be, get them to complete it soon. But I respectfully beg leave to impress upon the Standing Committee's mind that under our present condition of things it is not advisable to allow any stringent and numerous enforcements of conversion of privies into water closets. I shall be thankful to know the Committee's pleasure in regard to my abovementioned respectful suggestion.

GERMANY AND ALGERIA.

RECENT TRAIN INCIDENT EXPLAINED.

German Count as Desertion Agent.

FRENCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The ringleader of the German recruits of the Foreign Legion, who held up the train containing General Vigy in Southern Algeria, has been arrested.

He is alleged to be a German Count employed by the Desertion Agency.

The French Press is most indignant. The "Temps" asks if foreigners have the right to sow disorder in the French Army.

MR. HALDANE ON MOBILIZATION.

The Supply of Horses.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Caxton Hall last night, said that he had ascertained that there were sufficient horses in the country to ensure swift mobilization.

The County Associations had been asked to keep classified lists.

TURKISH CUSTOMS REFORM.

British Commissioner to Re-organize the System.

LONDON DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Richard Crawford, British Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed to re-organize the Turkish Customs.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Freedom of London Conferred.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Freedom of the City of London was conferred on Sir Robert Hart last evening.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Stormy Scene.

THE VICTIMS OF THE TERRORISTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A stormy debate took place in the Russian Duma, on a Bill for indemnifying the victims of the terrorists. The Socialists and Labour Members denounced the executions and tortures.

The President has resigned in consequence of the attitude of the Conservatives in demanding an apology from the Labour Members.

THE CARACAS RIOTS

Antipathy to President Castro.

BONFIRES OF STATUES AND PICTURES

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Details of the recent disturbances in Caracas show that a mob of President Castro's opponents held the city for eight hours, wrecking the property of the President's relatives and supporters, and making bonfires of statues and pictures of the President.

The movement, however, lacked leadership, and when the Vice-President called out the troops, the rioters dispersed.

THE NEW INDIAN BILL.

Publication in London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The text of the Bill for the Suppression of Anarchy in India has been issued in London.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Bonds at a Premium.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

£2,000,000 sterling of South Manchurian Railway Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., have been issued at £97·10. They are quoted at 1 premium.

SAO PAOLO LOAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The London portion, amounting to £5,000,000, of the Sao Paolo 5 per cent. Loan of £15,000,000, has been several times covered

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A telegram from Kioto announces the death of General Induye.

General Inouye was fifty-six years of ago. He served with distinction through the Russo-Japanese and the Chino-Japanese War. He was chief of the staff of the army which took Port Arthur in the latter and when it was urged that the victorious army should go into winter quarters he advocated the attack on Wei-hai-wei together the destruction of the enemy's fleet. As Major-General, Inouye took part in the capture of the second maritime fortress of China.

THE CONGRESS MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's Insinuations.

MR. PULITZER'S STRONG RETORT.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Pulitzer's paper, the "World," has retorted to President Roosevelt's Message to Congress by calling the President a bully, a wholesale slanderer and a bulldoger of Judges.

The Senate has appointed a committee to enquire regarding the manner of the expenditure of the Secret Service money in connection with President Roosevelt's strictures on Congress for restricting the duties of the Secret Service Police.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Opened by the Sultan.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Sultan to-day drove in a state coach to the Midhats, old Parliament House, and opened the new Parliament.

His Majesty was cheered by tremendous crowds en route.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A goods train was climbing a gradient near Limoges yesterday when the couplings broke. The train ran down the incline and collided in a tunnel with a passenger train which was following.

The wreckage ignited, thirteen persons perished and thirty were injured.

SOUTH AMERICAN ARMAMENTS.

Large sums voted.

The Brazilian Chamber has finally voted £15,000,000 for armaments.

The Argentine Chamber has voted £14,000,000 for a similar purpose.

GENERAL BOOTH.

Operated on for Cataract.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

General Booth has been successfully operated on for cataract.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Crew Rescued.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Torpedo Boat No. 59 was manœuvring off the Isle of Wight last night when she stranded and sank. The crew were rescued.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

H. H. Jam Ranjitsinhji and the Marchioness of Lansdowne have started for India.

THE LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Tea Planters withhold Support.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Committee of the Indian Tea Association report that the majority of the firms are not prepared to continue the support so for given by them to the Lady Minto Nursing Association and that the Indian Tea Association Committee therefore will no longer collect subscriptions, but that it is open to individual gardens to contribute.

GAME PRESERVATION IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

Colonel Ward, who had done much for game preservation and stock-breeding in Kashmir, has been engaged by Sir John Hewett to do the same valuable work in the United Provinces. Kashmir was loth to let him go. Zamindars and villagers from the neighbourhood of Pehlgam, where Colenel Ward spent a large portion of each year, came in numbers to bid him farewell in a most touching manner.

INDIA COTTON CROP.

Excess Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The third memorandum on the cotton crop of the current season for all India, excluding Eastern Bengal and Assam, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, estimates the outturn at 3,623,000 bales of 400lbs. each, being an increase of some 598,000 bales, or nearly 20 per cent. above last year.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 17.

His Excellency Viscount Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Hyderabad this morning. The police arrangements were perfect and no stranger was allowed on the platform.

As His Excellency's arrival was private there were only a very few people present, and these were Sir Charles Bayley, the British Resident; Mr. Howell, First Assistant; Mr. Gabriel, Second Assistant Resident; Lieutenant Colvin, Personal Assistant; Lieutenant Hill, Residency Surgeon; Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk; Nawab Sadik Jung, A.-D.-C. to the Sahebzada; General Rimington, Commanding the Troops at Secunderabad; General Campbell, Commanding the First Infantry Brigade; Colonel Townshend; Majors Younghusband, Ring and Lyon Campbell; Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. Scrafton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. Crawford, N. G. S. Railway Police; Mr. Galloway, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. Sakaram Adikhari, District Judge; Nawab Surbuland Jung, Chief Justice; Captain Nader Ali and Lieutenant Vilayet Hussain of the Imperial Service Troops.

As His Excellency's special steamed into the station, a salute of 17 guns was fired by the Battery stationed on the Red Hills. Lord Kitchener stepped on to the platform, which was carpetted with the conventional red baize, and shook hands with Sir Charles Bayley and General Rimington, the others being introduced by Sir Charles Bayley.

After a few minutes His Excellency, with Sir Charles Bayley, Colonel Birdwood and Mr. Howell, entered the Residency carriage and drove to the Hyderabad Residency, escorted by the 33rd Q. O. Light Infantry. At the Residency a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file, with band, furnished by the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, under Captain H. J. Dunlop, gave the general salute as His Excellency arrived. His Excellency, after inspecting the Volunteers, entered the Residency.

LATER.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief proceeded by motor this morning to visit the scene of the Hyderabad disaster. He was accompanied by Sir Charles Bayley and Mr. Colvin. At 2 o'clock he was entertained at breakfast at the Secunderabad Club by Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray. The guests included General and Mrs. Rimington, General and Mrs. Campbell, General and Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, General Drummond, Colonel and Mrs. Townshend, Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, Colonel and Mrs. Cookson, Colonel and Mrs. Pedder, Colonel and Mrs. Brooking, Colonel Grantham, Colonel Thompson, Colonel Battersby, Colonel and Mrs. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Lampen, Colonel Maclean, Colonel Whittel, Lieutenant-Colonel Pendlebury (Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles) and Miss Pendlebury, Major and Mrs. Younghusband, Major and Mrs. McClintock, Major and Mrs. Murray, Major, and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Mercer, Major Lyon Campbell, Major Litmas, Major and Mrs. Graham, Major Leslie, Major and Mrs. Hilliard, Major and Mrs. Lane, Major Osman Yar Dowlah, Major Kelley, Captain and Mrs. Henderson, Captain and Mrs. Lees, Captain and Mrs. Lee, Captain and Mrs. Grafton Young, Captain Forster, Captain Houston, Captain Newnham, Captain and Mrs. Morgan, Rev. and Mrs. Heron, Rev. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Captain Wyllie, and Mr Stocker.

The breakfast was held in the Badminton Court, which had been beautifully decorated. After lunch His Excellency motored around the Cantonments and returned in the evening to the Hyderabad Residency.

A banquet is being given in honour of His Excellency this evening by the British Resident.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

The Question of Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

As a result of the visit of Sir Louis Dane to Dera Ghazi Khan, the Chief Engineer of Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches will examine the river and decide, with the advice of the well-known expert Mr. J. R. Bell, if any attempt should be made to divert the course of the main stream of the Indus from the city, but no large sums are to be spent on experiments, and measures have been concerted to meet the case if the destruction of the town is anticipated.

If next year the city is cut away by the river the poor inhabitants will be accommodated in Cantonments. If the Cantonments also become untenable provisions for temporary accommodation will be made at Ghazi Ghat and facilities for escape to Mithankot, Rajanpur and elsewhere will be provided. No steps for allotting house sites for the new town will be taken till the fate of the old one is decided, but a provisional site has been selected near the village of Cheratta about nine miles west of Dera Ghazi Khan on the high ground beyond the Manka Canal.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

Karachi Citizens' Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 17.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karachi, under the presidency of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B. A., LL. B., President, Sind Hindu Sabha, was held in the Khallikdina Hall last night to express sorrow at the death of Lady Clarke and to convey heartfelt sympathy with Sir George Clarke in his bereavement.

LATE SIR W. COLVIN.

The Funeral.

REFERENCES IN THE COURTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

Sir Colvin was buried at Muir Road Cemetery this morning, the funeral procession including a large gathering of old friends.

References were made to the sad event in the High Court, speeches being delivered by Mr. Ross Alston and Rai Sunderlal Bahadur on behalf of the Bar and by the Chief Justice, Sir J. Stanley, on behalf of the Judges.

The Bar Association passed a resolution of condolence with Lady Colvin and family.

In the District Court the references were made to the late Sir Walter Colvin.

The "Pioneer," writing of Sir Walter Colvin's death, says:—"After more than 30 years' work in this country, during which he never spared himself in meeting the calls of his immense practice, his vigorous constitution had lately shown signs of giving way, and two years ago a rather serious illness, which incapacitated him for some months, came as a warning that it was time to take the rest to which he was so well entitled. But, like many other men of exceptional natural energy, Sir Walter Colvin was not to be persuaded on this point. He had scarcely recovered, before he was plunged in work again at his accustomed high pressure. He returned to India, as usual, at the end of October last, apparently in good health; but after a few weeks the old wound in his foot broke out and laid him up. Still nobody supposed him seriously ill until a few days back, when Nephritic disease manifested itself, and almost before his friends had realised that he was in danger, he had passed away. The legal profession in these Provinces loses, by his death, its most conspicuous representative, and numerous Indian clients all over the country will mourn the loss of a man who had singular capacity for identifying himself with the interests of his clients and was looked upon by them not only as advocate, but as a protector and friend.

In Allahabad there will also be the deepest sympathy for Lady Colvin, who is now on her way out to India and will arrive by next week's mail."

SIR. J. HEWETT AND BENGALIS.

Malignant Eastern Emissaries.

BENGALIS COMPLEMENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The Bengali inhabitants of the United Provinces having severed connection with Bengal, have shown but little disposition during the last few years to be guided by purely Bengali ideas.

Sir John Hewett referred to this subject on Wednesday evening when he presided at the annual prize-giving of the Anglo-Bengali School at Allahabad. He paid a complement to Bengalis in the United Provinces as a whole on their general attitude towards the Government, but observed that Bengalis from the east had invaded this Province with the object of corrupting the minds of members of their own community and inflaming Bengali students against Government. The efforts of many of these malignant emissaries had, however, been unsuccessful. They complained somewhat contemptuously, added His Honour drily, that the seed they sowed fell generally in this Province on stony ground, because the people were not educated enough to receive it. His Honour said, however, that a certain amount of harm had been done among some members of the Bengali community in Allahabad. The behaviour of some Bengali boys in the capital of the Province, he said, had been characterised during the past year by extremely bad manners. He made no imputation against the students of the Anglo-Bengali School, but he urged the committee and parents to protect the boys from evil influences.

THE AMIR.

Visit to Jellalabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

There have been so many rumours current during the past three months regarding the movements of the Amir of Kabul, says the "Pioneer," that one hesitates to accept any fresh statement as to his intentions. His projected visit to Jellalabad in November fell through owing to an outbreak of cholera in that city, and all arrangements were cancelled. The epidemic died out in due course with the setting in of winter, and Kabul news-writers now state definitly that the Amir will visit Jellalabad before the close of the current month. Preparations for the journey are certainly being made, but until the advance camp has left Kabul there must be the usual uncertainty as to His Majesty's winter programme.

On the expiry of his special temporary duty with the Government of Bombay, Mr. C. T. R. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, is granted combined leave for two years from the 1st proximo or subsequent date of relief.

On Wednesday night a native prowling round the barracks at Quetta, who failed to answer the challenge, was, says our Quteta correspondant, shot dead by a sentry of the York and Lancaster Regiment. Another native who also refused to answer the challenge was shot at and wounded, but escaped. The matter is being investigated and the escaped man being is tracked.

THE NEW ACT.

Meeting of Protest.

DESTINATION OF MESSRS. DUTT AND CHATTERJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A meeting was held at Barisal yesterday, Babu Dimabandhu Sen presiding, at which resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the deportation of Aswini Kumar Dutt and Sattish Chandra Chatterjee, and protesting against the action of Government in the matter.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that these two prisoners are now on their way to Rangoon on board the steamer "Patiala," which left the Sandheads on the 16th.

A number of Bengali gentlemen at Dacca have been calling upon the Commissioner there during the past few days to after assistance in stamping out anarchism.

The Bengali press of Calcutta has published very little about the deportation and the measure has generally been accepted in Bengali circles as an evil about which the less said the better.

The community has been startled and generally expects that further developments will occur.

The "Englishman" foreshadow the arrest and deportation of another prominent Bengali.

Babu Buto Kristo Das, 87, Russa Road, has been arrested charged with possessing fire arms without licence. The weapons, which comprise a sneider and a double-barrelled gun were discovered in a recent police search hidden in a mattress.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

National School Anniversary.

DISSEMINATION OF SEDITIOUS MATTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Proceedings are reported to have been drawn up at Mymensingh, requiring Babus Anthbandhu Guha and Masim Chandra Ray, Pleaders, to show cause, by the 21st instant, why they should not be bound down for one year for disseminating or abetting in the disseminating of seditious matter, in connection with the anniversary of the Mymensingh National School, on the 29th September last.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Mme. Alice Gomez's Concert.

Through illness Madame Gomez was prevented from giving her promised Concert-Recital in Bombay until last evening, but the public of this City proved by their attendance that they did not mind the postponement, and notwithstanding other recent attractions, the Empire Theatre was fairly well filled, especially the Reserved seats. It was quite evident, however, that Madame Gomez had not quite recovered, and as a consequence she was not in quite as good voice as on a former visit to Bombay. In her Concert-Recital last evening she was ably assisted by Mrs. Gillett, Capt. Sullivan and Mr. T. S. Hamilton. The two last named opened the Concert with a duet arranged by the composer, List, for two pianos. Two of Ecard's splendid grand pianos, kindly lent by Messrs. Rose and Co., were operated on. It is not often that a grand duet arranged by one of the great masters for the piano is heard at a public concert, and Capt. Sullivan and Mr. Hamilton are to be complimented on the very careful manner in which they played this Symphonic. Poem, due attention being paid to light and shade, and, although occassionally there was a slight hesitation on the part of one of the performers, so well did they keep together, that it was difficult at times to tell which of the two pianists one was listening to. Both in the melody and in the variations, the execution of both performers was good and evinced much careful study and practice. The songs selected by Madame Gomez for this Concert Recital were admirably suited to her deep contralto voice. In the first, Saint-Saens, "Mon Coeur S'Ouvre "(Samaon et. Dalila), and in the three songs she selected from Brahm's compositions, the power, sweetness, depth and flexibility of her voice were displayed to much advantage, while the care and pathos with which she rendered "Songs from the Turkish Hills," (Clukam), a cycle of six songs, in which the peculiar strains of Eastern music were clearly discernible, proved her ability to adapt her voice to the requirements of almost any composition. By special request she sang, in her own inimitable style, at the conclusion of the Concert-Recital, the old favourite, "O dry those tears," in which, as on previous occasions, her clear enunciation and the depth of feeling she threw into the words were such as to compel her audience to enter fully into the sentiments of this most touching composition. Mrs. Gilett's violin solos were also a great treat. In her rendering of Saint-Saens "Le Cygne" and Drdla's "Souvenir," as also in Defald's "Berceuse" and Mr. Hamilton's "Romance," her style and execution were admirable. Her instrument is an exceptionally good one of its class, and she fully deserved the persistent applause with which her solos were greeted. On Capt. Sullivan and Mr. Hamilton the burden of accompanying the songs and violin solos fell, and they both proved themselves quite equal to their task; their sympathy with the performers was most marked, and in the fulfilment of their part they never forgot, what alas! is too often forgotten, that they were but accompanists.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Fort Field Officer; 2nd-Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major A. H. C. Birch, R. G. A.; next for duty Major E. J. Duncan, D. S. O., 2nd Royal Scots.

GENERAL DRUMMOND, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, arrived at Hyderabad last evening from Bangalore.

IT is understood that Mr. J. G. Cumming is likely to officiate as Legislative Secretary to the Bengal Government, when Mr. Richardson goes into the Calcutta High Court.

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

REFORMS DETAILED.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES ABANDONED.

REPRESENTATION OF SMALL COMMUNITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Papers relating to the Council's Expansion Scheme are comprised in three Blue Books. The first contains a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 1st October last, of thirty-four pages of printed foolscap, besides schedules and appendices, also Lord Morley's despatch dated 27th ultimo

The second comprises 738 pages of printed foolscap containing opinions. The third will issue later.

LORD MORLEY'S DESPATCH.

To His Excellency, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the important despatch of the 1st October 1908, in which I had submitted for approval and decision a group of constitutional reforms framed by Your Excellency in Council in pursuance of a policy initiated more than two years ago. Your proposals in their present shape are the outcome of a tentative project placed, in August last year, in the hands of Local Governments in India, with instructions to consult important bodies and individuals, representative of various classes of the community before putting their own conclusions before the Government of India. Those instructions, as you are very evidently justified in assuring me, were carried out with great care and thoroughness. After examining, moreover, the enormous mass of material gathered together, in a prolonged operation, I gladly recognise the admirable industry, patience, thought and candour with which that material has been sifted by your Government and worked out into practical proposals, liberal in their spirit and comprehensive in their scope. I have taken all the pains demanded by their importance to secure special consideration of them in Council.

It is a sincere satisfaction to me to find myself able to accept the substantial part of your Excellency's scheme, with such modifications as would naturally occur to different minds in handling problems of remarkable difficulty in themselves and reasonably open to a wide variety of solution.

2. The original proposal of an Imperial Advisory Council was based on the interesting and attractive idea of associating Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates of British India in guardianship of the common and Imperial interests and, as a means of promoting more intimate relations among component parts of the Indian Empire.

The general opinion of these whose assent and co-operation would be indispensable has proved adverse and Your Excellency in Council now considers that the project should for the present not be proceeded with.

THE IMPERIAE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS.

3. You still favour an Imperial Council composed only of ruling Chiefs. Lord Lytton made an experiment in this direction but it remained without successful result. Lord Curzon afterwards proposed to create a Council composed exclusively of Princes contributing Imperial Service Troops and, deliberating on that subject exclusively, opinion pronounced this also likely to be unfruitful and ineffectual in practice. Your Excellency's project is narrower than the first of these two expedients and wider than the second. I confess that, while entirely appreciating and sympathising with your object, I judge the practical difficulties in the way of such a Council, assembling under satisfactory conditions, to be the considerable expense—Precedence in housing for instance—even, if there were no others. Yet if not definitely constituted the assembly could possess little or no reality and it would obviously be a mistake to push the project unless it commands the clear assent and approval of those whose presence in the Council would be essential to its success, and the opinions expressed in the replies with which you have furnished me lead me to doubt whether that condition can be secured. But in case your Excellency still favours the proposal from which in itself attractive, I do not wish to express dissent at this stage and, if after consultation with the leading Chiefs you are able to devise a scheme that is at once acceptable to them and workable in practice, I am not inclined to place any obstacle in the way of a full and fair trial and, in any event, the doubt I have expressed must not be taken as discouraging consultation with individual Chiefs according to existing practice, for nobody with any part to play in the Indian Government can doubt the mainfold advantages of still further developing not only amicable, but confidential relations of this kind with the loyal rulers in Indian States, possessed as they are of such peculiar authority and experience.

THE COUNCIL OF NOTABLES.

Next I agree with Your Excellency in the judgment that the question of a Council of Notables, for British India only, should not be entertained. I am inclined furthermore for my own part to doubt whether the creation of Provincial Advisory Councils is likely to prove an experiment of any marked actual value. The origin of the demand for bodies of that character, whatever the strength of such a demand amounts to, is undoubtedly the desire for greater facilities in the discussion of public measures and Excellency, indicates what strikes me as pointing in a more hopeful direction in the proposition that this claim for increased facilities of discussion should be met rather by extending the powers of the existing Legislative Councils than by setting up large rival Councils which must, to some extent, conflict with them." Large or small, such rivalry would be almost certain to spring up and from the first the new species of Council would be suspected as designed to be a check upon the old as in the case of Ruling Chiefs or notables in British India. So here, too, informal consultation with the leading men of a locality would have most or all of the advantages of an Advisory Council without the many obvious disadvantages of duplicating Political Machinery. From these proposals I pass to what is, and what you declare to be, the pith and substance of the despatch under reply.

"THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS,"

you say, "and the extension of their functions to the discussion of administrative questions are the widest, most deep-reaching and most substaintial features of the scheme which we now put forward". This perfectly correct description evokes and justifies the close scrutiny to which these features have been subjected in my Council and I am glad to believe that the result reveals few elements of material difference.

6. Your Government have now felt bound to deal first with the Imperial Legislative Council and from that to work downwards to the Councils in the provinces. I gather, however, from your despatch of the 21st March 1907, that you would at that time have preferred, as Lord Lansdowne had done in 1892, to build up the higher fabric on the foundation of the Provincial Councils. In your circular letter of the 24th August 1907, you observed that the most logical and convenient mode of dealing with the question would have been first to discuss and settle the composition the electorates and the powers of the Provincial Legislative Councils and then to build up on the basis of these materials a revised constitution for the Imperial Council. In the absence of proposals from local Government and administrations you were precluded from adopting this course and therefore you set tentatively before them the line on which first the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and thereafter those of Governors and Lieutenant Governors might be constituted.

7. In your present letter you have followed the same order. But with the full materials before me, such as are now supplied by local opinions, it appears to be both more convenient and, as you said, more logical to begin with the Provincial Councils and afterwards to consider the constitution of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

REPRESENTATION.

8. The first question that arises touches the principle of representation. This is fully discussed in paragraphs 18 to 20, 25 to 31 and 34 of your letter citing previous discussions of the subjects and referring to the precedent of the measures taken to give effect to the status of 1892. You adhere to the opinion that, in the circumstances of India, representation by classes and interests is the only practicable method of embodying the elective principles in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils.

(18) You justly observe that the principle to be borne in mind is that election by the wishes of the people in aid is the ultimate object to be secured whatever may be the actual machinery adopted for giving effect to it. You consider that for certain limited interests the Corporations of Presidency towns, Universities, Chambers of Commerce, planting communities and the like, limited electorates must exist as at present, and you foresee no serious obstacle in carrying out arrangements for that purpose. Difficulties come into view when you go beyond these limited electorates and have to deal with large and widespread interests or communities such as the landholding and professional classes or with important minorities such as Muhammadans in most provinces in India and Sikhs in the Punjab. You dwell upon the great variety of conditions in the various provinces of the Indian Empire and the impossibility of applying any uniform system throughout and your conclusion generally appears to be that class electorates should be framed where this is practicable and likely to lead to good results and in their failure or defect it will be necessary to have recourse to nomination.

LIMITED ELECTORATES.

9. With the general principles advanced by your Excellency, in this chapter of our discussion, I am in entire accord. I agree that to some extent class representation must be maintained in the limited electorates, to which you refer, and here, as you point out, no serious obstacle is to be anticipated. I agree also that the Legislative Council should reflect the leading elements of the population at large and that no system of representation would be satisfactory if it did not provide for the presence in the Councils of sufficient representatives of communities so important as are the Mahomedans and the landed classes. But in examining your plans for obtaining their representation, I am struck

with the difficulty of securing satisfactory electoral bodies under them and with the extent to which, as you expect, nomination will be demanded to supply the deficiencies of election. The same awkwardness and, perplexity appear in obtaining satisfactory representation of the Indian Commercial Classes where, as is found generally throughout India, with very few exceptions, they have not established associations or chambers to represent their interests.

10. The case of landholders is discussed in paragraphs 27 to 29 of your letter with immediate reference to the Imperial Legislative Council, and the situation is just the same if separate representation is to be secured for local Councils.

11. The same difficulties, you observe in paragraph 30, encounter the proposal to have a special electorate for Mahomedans. In some provinces, as in Bombay, the Mahomedans are so scattered that a common organisation for electoral purposes is thought impracticable. In other provinces it is proposed to found a scheme, partly on a property qualification and partly on literary attainments; in others again it is suggested that recourse might be had to voluntary associations. One difficulty in regard to Mahomedans is not mentioned in your letter, for the provision in any Province of a special electorate giving them a definite proportion of the seats on the Councils might involve the refusal to them in that Province of a right to vote in the territorial electorates of which rural and municipal boards will afford the basis. If that were not done they would evidently have a double vote and this would probably be resented by other classes of the population.

12. Without rejecting the various expedients, suggested by your Excellency for adoption in order to secure the adequate representation of these important classes the Councils, I suggest for your consideration that the object in view might be better secured, at any rate in the more advanced Provinces in India, by a modification of the system of a popular electorate founded upon the principle of electoral colleges. The use of this method is not in itself novel; it already exists in the groups of District Boards and of Municipalities, which in several Provinces return members to the Provincial Councils. The election is not committed to the Boards or Municipalities directly. These bodies choose electors who then proceed to elect the representative of the group.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

I will briefly describe the scheme that at present commends itself to me and in order to make the method of working clear. I will assume hypothetical figures for a given Province. Let it be supposed that the total population of the Province is 20 millions, of whom 15 millions are Hindus and 5 millions Mahomedans, and the number of members to be elected 12, then since the Hindus are to Mahomedans as 3 to 1, nine Hindus should be elected to three Mahomedans. In order to obtain these members, divide the Province into three electoral areas in each of which three Hindus and one Mahomedan are to be returned then, in each of these areas constitute an electoral college consisting of let us say, a hundred members. In order to preserve the proportion between the two religions, 75 of these should be Hindus and 25 Mohamedans. This Electoral College should be obtained by calling upon the various electorates, which might be (a) substantial land-owners paying not less than a fixed amount of land revenue (b) the members of rural or subdivisional boards, (c) the members of district boards and (d) the members of municipal corparations, to return to it such candidates as they desired; a definite number being alloted to each electorate. Out of those offering themselves and obtaining votes the 75 Hindus who obtained the majority of votes should be declared members of the college and the 25 Musalmans who obtained the majority should similarly be declared elected. If the Musalmans returned did not provide 25 members for the Electoral College, the deficiency would be made good by nomination. Having thus obtained an Electoral College containing 75 Hindus and 25 Musalmans, that body would be called upon to elect three representatives for the Hindus and one for the Mahomedans. Each member of the College would have only one vote and could vote for only one candidate. In this way it is evident that it would be in the power of each section of the population to return a member in the proportion corresponding to its own proportion to the total population. In the same way the desired proportion could be obtained of any representative of any particular interest, as for instance of landowners. All that is necessary would be to constitute the Electoral College in such a way that the number of electors representing the land-owning interest should bear to the total number the same proportion as the Members of Council representing that interest to be elected should bear to the total number to be elected.

13. In this manner minorities would be protected against exclusion by majorities and all large and important sections of the population would have the opportunity of returning members in proportion to their ratio to the total population. Their choice could in that event be exercised in the best possible way, that, namely, of popular election instead of requiring Government to supply deficiencies by the dubious method of nomination.

14. I do not wish definitely to prescribe such a scheme for adoption, whether locally or universally, but I commend it to your consideration. It appears to offer an expedient by which the objections against a system of Nomination may be avoided and it would work through a choice freely exercised by the electorate at large instead of by artificial Electorates specially constituted for the purpose. No doubt it removes the primary voter by more than one stage from the ultimate choice and it does not profess to be simple. I can only say that it is quite as simple as any scheme for the representation of minorities can ever be. The system of a single vote which is an essential part of it, is said to work satisfactorily in places where it is already in existence, and it is easy of comprehension by the electors. It would have several great advantages; it would bring the classes specially concerned within the popular electorate and so meet the criticisms of the Hindus to which you refer in paragraph 30; secondly it establishes a principle that would be an answer to further claims for representation by special classes or associations; thirdly it would ensure the persons chosen being actually drawn from the locality that the electoral College, represents, for (a) it would provide a healthy stimulus to interest in Local Self-Government by linking up local bodies (Rural and Municipal Boards), more closely with the Provincial Legislative Councils. To this end it might be provided that the candidate for election to the Provincial Council must himself have taken part in local administration.

15. The due representation of the Indian Mercantile Community, on which you touch in paragraph 31 of your letter might be included in the scheme if the commercial classes fail to organise themselves, as you suggest that they may arrange to do, in associations similar to the European Chamber of Commerce.

16. To meet possible objections founded on the difficulty of bringing together electoral colleges to vote in one place, I may add that this is not contemplated in the scheme you refer at the close of paragraph 28 to the substance of the Calcutta University in organising the election of fellows by a large number of graduates scattered all over India the votes of the electors in each college could I imagine be collected in the same manner without requiring them to assemble at a common centre.

OFFICIALS MAJORITY.

From the electoral structure I now turn to the official element in the constitution of Provincial Legislative Councils, dealt with in paragraphs 33 to 56 of your letter. I first observe that in all of them you provide for a bare official majority but you contemplate that in ordinary circumstances only the number of official members necessary for the transaction of business shall be submitted to attend. The first question, therefore, is the necessity of maintaining in these Councils the majority of officials.

18. We have before us to begin with the leading fact that in the important Province of Bombay there is in the Council as at present composed no official majority and that the Bombay Government, even in the smaller of its alternative schemes presented to your Excellency in Council is willing to dispense with such a majority, considering the character of the legislation ordinarily coming before a provincial. Council is it not possible with due representation given to the various classes and interests in the community to do without a majority of officials after careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that in Provincial Councils such a majority may be dispensed with provided that a substantial official majority is permanently maintained in the Imperial Legislative Councils.

19. I do not conceal from myself the risk in such an arrangement the non official majority may press legislation of a character disapproved by the ExecutiveGovernment this should be met by the exercise of the power to withhold assent possessed by the Head of the Government. Then although the local legislature is vested with power to make laws for the peace and good Government of the territories constituting the province still too range of subjects is considerably narrpwed by the statutory exclusions now in force. Thus for example, the local legislature may not without the previous sanction of the Governor-General make or take into consideration any law, affecting the Public Debt, of India or the Customs Duties or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council for the general purposes of the Government of India or regulating Currency or Postal or Telegraph business, or altering in any way the Indian Penal Code or affecting religion or religious rites on usages or affecting the discipline or maintenance of Naval or Military forces or dealing with Patents or Copyrights or the relations of the Government with foreign Princes or States, it is difficult to see how any measure, of such urgency that delay might work serious mischief can come before a Provincial Council for mere opposition to a useful and beneficial project, would not within this description. On the other hand, and perhaps often, there is opposition on the part of the non-official members to legislation that the Government desires with a council, however, representing divergent interests and realising together with its increased powers its greater responsibility, a combination of all the non-official members to resist a measure proposed by the Government would be unlikely, and some non-officials at least would probably cast their votes on the side of the Government. If, however, a combination of all the non-official members against the Government were to occur, that might be a very good reason for thinking that the proposed measure was really open to objection and should not be proceeded with.

Your Excellency will recall since you came into the authority of Governor-General, an Act proposed by a Local Government, which a representative Legislative Council would almost certainly have rejected. Your Excellency's action in withholding assent from the Act shows that in your judgment it would have been an advantage if the Local Government had been induced by a hostile vote to reconsider their Bill. If in spite of such hostile vote the compassatively rare case should arise where immediate legislation were still thought absolutely necessary then the constitution as it at present stands provides an adequate remedy. The Governor-General in Council to-day possesses a concurrent power to legislate for any province, and though I strongly favour a policy that would leave to each local legislature the duty of providing for its own requirements, still I recognise in this power an ample safeguard should under exceptional circumstances a real demand for its exercise arise.

31. This decision will make it necessary to modify to some extent the constitution of the several Councils proposed by you, and will enable you to secure a wider representation subject to the consideration of these details which will not involve the postponement of the proposed Parliamentary Legislation for the Amendment of the Indian Councils Act of 1893 and for other purposes. I am ready to accept generally the proposals for the number and the constitution of the Councils set forth in your letter.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

22. Your proposals in relation to the Imperial Legislative Council are necessarily entitled to the greatest weight. I am glad to find myself able to accept them practically in their entirety. While I desire to liberalize as far as possible the Provincial Councils, I recognise that it is an essential condition of this policy that the Imperial supremacy shall be in no degree compromised. I must therefore regard it as essential that your Excellency's Council, in its legislative as well as its executive character, should continue to be so constituted as to ensure its instant and uninterrupted power to fulfil the constitutional obligations that it owes and must always owe to His Majesty's Government and to the Imperial Parliament. I see formidable drawbacks, that have certainly not escaped your Excellency, to the expedient which you propose and I cannot regard with favour the power of calling into play an official majority, while seeming to dispense with it. I am unable to persuade myself that to import a number of gentlemen to vote down something, upon which they may or not have heard the arguments, will prove statisfactory. To secure the required relation, I am convinced that a permanent official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council is absolutely necessary and this must outweigh the grave disadvantages that induce us to dispense with it in the provincial legislatures. It need not be in any sense an overwhelming majority, and this your Excellency does not seek, but it must be substantial, as it is certainly desirable that the Governor-General should be removed from the conflict of the division list and that the fate of any measure or resolution should not rest on his vote alone.

23 I have already dealt in the earlier paragraphs of this despatch with the elective principle and it will be for your Excellency to consider how far the popular electorate can be utilized for the return to your Legislative Council of landholders and Muhammadans. Some modification of the scheme suggested for the provinces will no doubt be necessary and the electoral colleges would probably have to be on the basis of province and not of division and the case of the Central Provinces would probably (in view of the disappearance of Advisory Councils) have to be met by nomination until a local legislature is provided. I accept your proposals for securing the representation of Commerce both European and Indian.

25. I also agree to your proposals as to nomination but it will be a matter for your consideration whether to meet the requirement of a substantial official majority the number of nominated officials should not be raised.

26. Your plan for securing occasional representation for the interest of minorities, such as the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Indian Christians, the Budhists and the domiciled community meets with my entire approval and I am in complete sympathy with your intention sometime to appoint one or two experts in connection with legislation pending before Council.

27. I turn to the proposals contained in the paragraphs 55-59 of your despatch affording further facilities for debate, this subject as your Excellency remarks was not dealt with in the earlier correspondence, out of which your present proposals arise, but I am entirely in accord with your Excellency's Government in regarding it as of cardinal importance.

GREATER FREEDOM OF DABATE.

28. The existing law, which confines discussion except on the occasion of the annual Financial Statement to legislative proposals actually before the Council, imposes a restriction that I am convinced is no longer either desirable or necessary. The plan of your Excellency's Government contemplates a wide relaxation of this restriction and in sanctioning, generally, I am confident that these increased facilities, judiciously used, will be pronounced of the greatest advantage, not only by Councils and those whom they represent but also by Government who will gain additional opportunities, both of becoming acquainted with the drift of public opinion and of explaining their own action.

29.—Taking the proposals in detail I agree that resolutions should take the form of recommendations to Government, having only such force and effect as Government, after consideration, shall deem due to them, The introduction and discussion of Resolutions should not extend to subjects removed from the cognisance of the Legislative counsils by statute and must obviously be subject to rules and restrictions. These as your Excellency observed may best be laid down in the first place, when the rules of business are drawn up and developed thereafter as experience may show to be desirable. Meanwhile I agree generally with the conditions suggested in paragraphs 59 of your despatch. I must, however, remark upon the first of the suggested condition, the conditions that isolted, incidents of administration, of personal questions may be, and often are at the same time matters of public and general importance. It would, in my opinion, be sufficient to lay down that resolutions must relate to matters of public and general importance, in as much as the President of the Council will have the power of deciding finally whether any proposed resolution does or does not satisfy this condition.

In respect of the rules on the asking of questions I have come to the conclusion that subject to such restrictions as may be found requisite in practice and to the existing general pawers of the President, the asking of supplementary questions should be allowed. Without these a system of formal questions, met by formal replies, must inevitably tend to become unreal and uneffective and in an assembly in which under proper safeguards, free discussion and debate is permitted and encouraged there can be no sufficient reason for prohibiting that method of eliciting information and expressing indirectly the opinions and wishes of the questioners.

31. Special importance attaches to rules as to the discussion of the Imperial Budget and I recognise with much satisfaction the liberality of the proposals that you have placed before me. The changes under this head constitute a notable step in the direction of giving to the representatives of Indian opinion a part in the most important administrative operation of the political year. I approve the dates suggested for the promulgation of the Financial Statement and for the beginning and eding of its discussion in the committee and I anticipate valuable results from the knowledge which your Governments will acquire in these debates, of the views of those whom the proposed measures will chiefly and directly affect, and which it will be able to utilise in shaping its final financial proposals for the year. Generally also I approve the rules sketched in paragraph 94 for the regulation of discussions in committee and of the moving of resolutions, and I concur in your opinion that the form of procedure should be such as to show clearly that the power of executive action resides exclusively in Government who, while inviting the free expression of opinion in the form of resolutions do not thereby forego any part of the power and reponsibility which has been and must continue to be in their hands.

32. Your proposals for the discussion of the Provincial Budgets seem entirely sound. As in the case of the Imperial Budget, so with respect to the provincial finances I observe with satisfaction that provision is made for full and free discussion, and for the consideration by Government of the results of such discussion before the final proposals for the year are framed, and I believe that under the system suggested by you the Local Governments will retain that ultimate control over the financial policy of their provinces, without which not only the authority of the Government of India but also that of the Secretary of State in Council and of Parliament would inevitably disappear.

[The remainder of the despatch had not arrived at the time of going to Press. Further telegrams, as received, will be found in a special supplement.]

THE Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association intend jointly to entertain the Officers of the United States Fleet at dinner on the 18th instant, at the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo.

A GREAT fire has broken out in the oil mills of the British firm of William Miller and Company, in St. Petersburg. The damage which is covered by insurance is estimated, says Reuter, at £80,000.

ONE of the finest springs of water ever obtained in the southern part of Lincolnshire has just been discovered by boring on a farmstead in Aslackby Fen, near Billingborough. It was reached at a depth of 131ft. and it is estimated to yield about 50,000 gallons per hour. Through a 2in. tube it will throw a jet of water with great force about 25ft. into the air.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

The Central Bank Scheme.

The Co-operative Credit Conference reassembled yesterday at the Council Hall, Secretariat, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and proceeded to a consideration of the Central Bank Scheme as set forth by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass Damodav Thackersey and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

In introducing the scheme Sir Vithaldas remarked that on a small scale Mr. Samaldas and himself started two years ago, on the suggestion of Mr. MacNeil the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, the formation of a Bombay Urban Co-operative Credit Society. Mr. S. Lalubhai Samaldas and some other gentlemen have individually advanced large sums of money to rural societies. This was the first preliminary step undertaken in the matter with a view to develop the enterprise. He must, however, submit that objections were raised against this scheme, one being that it was not sufficiently co-operative; another was raised by Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Registrar of Co-operative Stores, Madras, that the scheme, if carried out, would be destructive to the Madras Co-operative Society. After replying to these objections, Sir Vithaldas said:—

The subject of this paper has been present to our minds almost ever since the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act. The need of a central financial agency has been felt in all countries where the movement has gained a footing. We do not think it necessary to establish at length the need for such a society on the present occasion. The rural societies cannot have direct access to the money market for various reasons. Their requirements are small. Their credit is not realised by the Joint Stock Banks and the general investing public. They want long term loans at a lower rate of interest than that ordinarily charged by the village sowcar.

On the suggestion of Mr. MacNeil, first Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency, we started two years back the Bombay Urban Co-operative Credit Society with this object in view. All the available funds of this society were readily taken up and now the Society has had to reject several applications from village societies owing to the fact that more advances could not be made without enlarging the basis of the Society. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and some other gentlemen have individually advanced sums of money to several village societies. But this kind of assistance cannot be relied upon. Mr. Carlyle, who presided over the Conference recently held at Simla, said: "The need for sufficient capital to supply all the needs of members is another point which had been very clearly brought out in many of the reports, and unless this problem is solved the movement was bound to end in ultimate failure. Again, if the societies were to succeed they must attract outside capital on business terms, and this could not be done if the interest paid were too low."

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey had prepared a scheme for a Central Agricultural Bank, which was published last year. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas put forward before the Conference of Registrars, recently held at Simla, a scheme on the same main lines with a few modifications in the light of criticisms passed on Sir Vithaldas's scheme. We do not think it necessary to reproduce here the schemes as originally put forward, and as subsequently modified. The chief objection taken to these schemes were that they were not absolutely co-operative, that they proposed to make advances to individuals and that in addition to advancing money to agricultural societies and individuals they proposed to do general banking business.

These objections are not insuperable, but, in order to make a start as soon as possible, we have framed a small scheme, which is not open to them, and which, we think, will be of very great benefit. In this scheme we omit the proposals regarding advances to individuals and of doing general banking business. The Society will make advances only to Co-operative Credit Societies whose needs are urgent, and to meet which which this smaller scheme may be adopted at once, leaving the larger scheme, to which we attach great importance for a fuller discussion as opportunity offers. We are induced to take this course by the further consideration that the successful working of the smaller scheme will pave the way for and be a stepping stone to the larger. We may add that though the proposed Society is not co-operative in the sense of being a joint effort for co-operative credit societies, the promoters will be glad to give every encouragement to the more flourishing societies to hold shares and to make deposits in the Central Society from their surpluses. This is the best that can be done at present. Situated as most of them are, it is hopeless to expect them to take the initiative in the organisation and working of a Central Society such as that proposed by us.

With these observations, we proceed to outline the principal features of the scheme.

(1). The Society to be a Co-operative Urban Society to be registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act, the share capital to be obtained in the open market.

(2). Share capital at present to be five lakhs, with power to increase it to 25 lakhs.

(3). The Society to be authorised to issue 4 per cent. debentures to the extent of four times of its paid-up capital and reserve fund.

(4). The interest on these debentures to be guaranteed by Government until payment.

(5). Debentures to be repayable at the end of 28 years.

(6). The funds of the Society to be used only for making advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.

(7). The term of advances to be not more than ten years, liable to renewal at the option of both parties.

(8). Advances to be made only on the recommendation of the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies.

(N. B. This condition is put to ensure greater security to Government, but if Government do not desire it, it may be left out.)

(9). The maximum rate of interest charged to to Co-operative Credit Societies to be 8 per cent.

(10). Government to have the right of inspecting the books of the Society.

The essential feature of the above scheme is the Government guarantee on the interest of the debentures. This is indispensable until, at any rate, the investing public has gained sufficient experience of the working of the Society to feel confidence in the safety of moneys lent to Co-operative Credit Societies. Such a guarantee is absolutely necessary to attract capital to the project. It alone will enable the Central Society to get sufficient funds to finance the village societies at a rate of interest at which they can profitably borrow from it. Again, our experience, and that of everybody who has studied the subject of the organisation of rural credit, has been if loans are to be of any use to agriculturists they should be long term loans. The investing public usually do not make deposits for longer terms than twelve months and it is obvious that it is not sound finance to borrow money for twelve months and lend it for ten years as the Madras Central Urban Bank is understood to be doing. Such an arrangement may lead to the collapse of the Society at any moment. It should never be forgotten that the rural societies to which the money is advanced are, as a rule, not very regular in their repayment, while the Central Society will have to repay its deposits on the due date.

It may be pointed out that the security that Government have for their guarantee is ample. We have no objection to the receipts and other documents being placed in such custody as Government may approve. As the Government guarantee will be limited to loan of not more than four times the subscribed capital and reserve fund of the society, there will be a margin of 20 per cent. which must be regarded as ample security in case of any untoward circumstance.

As Co-operative Bank business has been proved by experience to be very safe and steady, it is believed that Government will not hesitate to give this guarantee which is essential to the success of our scheme.

On a discussion being invited, Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi said that at the instance of Mr. Chunilal Trivedi, attempts have been made to establish a Co-operative Union for the district of Surat. On the 29th of October a public meeting was held at Surat to explain the objects of the union. Byelaws were then drafted by Mr. Trivedi and they are now under the consideration of a Select Committee. He said that the scheme was generally identical with that sketched out by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass, with few exceptions. In the scheme proposed by Mr. Samaldas at Simla, it was proposed to allow the proposed bank to carry on general banking business as well to advance loans to village societies. Sir Vithaldass in his present scheme omits the proposals regarding advances to individuals and regarding general banking business. "Our Surat Union omits only the general banking business, and proposes to advance loans to individual cultivators of villages close to Surat as well as to village Societies, and also to the artisans of Surat City. It has also been proposed to try the experiment of supplying stores and of financing as well as organizing local manufactures. This is of course a very hazardous venture which can be carried out only by experienced directos and managers, and great caution will have to be exercised. The capital will be raised by subscriptions of shareholders, no individual shareholder to subscribe more than Rs. 1,000. Some of us are confident that the capital will be subscribed without any great difficulty, while others are somewhat diffident. Then deposits and loans will be taken. Sir Vithaldass thinks that without Government guaranteeing the interest on the loans people will not advance the loans; our Surat friends are more sanguine; let us make the experiment, if we fail we don't lose much. In this connection my friend Rao Bahadur Motilal of Broach will enlighten us regarding his experience of the working of the Society of Broach."

Rao Bahadur Mr. Chunilal Motilal said that he was in perfect accord with the view expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass Damodar Thackersey. Such a Central Bank is absolutely necessary. In order to make the society attractive, the rates of interest must be increased. In addition to the Central Society, there must be societies in every district. The next question was with regard to the capital. He said that even two crores of rupees would not be sufficient for the purpose of paying off the debts even, and unless Government would guarantee people would not willing to invest their money in it.

Mr. MacNeill said that the formation of village or District societies would not in any way prejudice the Central Society. It is only this Central Society that would touch the public market. These societies are not in any way antagonistic, and one might freely help the other.

Mr. G. Gorden, formerly Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar and now Superintendant of Land Records, observed that before any step was taken in the matter by Government, it must develop thrift and self-reliance on the part of the people. It was only the work of time. If Government are satisfied of these conditions, it must step in with the help of a Government guarantee.

The President then said that the Central Bank proposed must be a business organisation with a regular network of business arrangements. He said that every one knew that banks required capital and without it the business would not thrive. There was nothing to prevent a rural bank or a district bank or any other bank from borrowing money for the use of the societies. So far as Government was concerned it has its own liabilities and the one indispensable element which the Conference has to consider is in respect of the necessity of a Government guarantee. He therefore invited the members to give a decided expression of their opinion in the matter.

After tiffin, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie then read the resolution which was placed before him. The resolution is as follows: "That this Conference supports the scheme for a Central Financial Society placed before it by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey and is of opinion that a Central Bank is necessary to finance local societies and that capital cannot be attracted at reasonable rates unless Government gives some such guarantee as is proposed."

The resolution was then carried by the Conference.

AIDS AND HINDRANCES TO CO-OPERATION.

The next subject for consideration was—"How far do the present civil and registration laws help or hinder the cause of sound co-operation?" A note on this subject was prepared by Mr. C. S. Campbell, formerly Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies. He said:—

The question is a large one with different sides, and must be dealt with somewhat in bits.

"Summary procedure" may be said simply to include any or more than one of the following:—(1) decision of original decree by Revenue authority, (2) execution of Civil (or Revenue) decree by Revenue process, (3) decision of original decree by the Society itself. (4) execution of Civil (or its own) decree by the Society itself.

Now, it is noticeable that Government having found Civil law necessary to meet an evil, have also found further action necessary to expedite procedure. It is Government to whom honour is due both for the process and the expedition. Then, why treat as something strange the application by Government of one course to one case and another to another?

TRUE CO-OPERATION.

To talk about the Society suing as a whole is unpractical from beginning to end. It is mere theorising. We shall never get any forwarder in true co-operation if we do not call things by their proper names and face facts apart from their usual soft clothing. Who is to pay the bailiff? Who is to pay the Vakil's extra-fee, not included in the costs? Who is to pay travelling expenses to and from the Court? Who to pay the 'batta' of the Society's representative, who hangs on the legal adviser from day to day waiting to be told that a seal is necessary, a further signature required, some entry still to be made; and other things may be? Fortunately perhaps cases may become so frequent (when delinquents see how little their loss is compared to the Society's and how convenient to gain time) that Vakils and Courts will be familiar with Co-operative law and the special privileges allowed to Societies. Vakils will have no need then to charge their "extra" fee due to the novelty of the case. Nor will Courts need to postpone for further information. But the bailiff? No novelty, no familiarity, will shake his equilibrium. Does he always ask for money? Oh, no. But if you don't give, you find his visits unexpected and inconvenient; and it may take months to get him right. He has business elsewhere. Now, who in a Society is to be responsible for seeing the bailiff through? Further, who will do it a second time who has already done it once? Perhaps the answer is that he won't need to, the little Society having already succumbed to the first case.

OBJECTIONISTS.

The two main bodies of objectionists (that is those who object to the grant of summary-procedure for Co-operative Societies) are, we may say, (if only for the sake of argument) those who object on general grounds and those who object on "co-operative" grounds. To be concise, one may say that this whole point of view turns on a consideration of the present money-lending class. Give the savkar his due of course; but don't yield to him at the expense of others: don't give the monopoly to a system that favours him while refusing the extension of a sister system that merely treats him in company with others. We must remember—it is not a new system. "Summary-procedure" pervades the administration of India. And where it prevails things run smoothly, where it is not wheels become terribly clogged. The other, the "Co-operative," objection is perhaps more subtle; less easy to see through and overcome. It is sound, too, if not pressed too far. Pampering is always dangerous for a child; and a spoilt child is notorious. Even to take much notice of young people may spoil them. And it goes hard with young plants outside if kept too long in the hot-house. But, on the other hand, children and plants die without care; and grown-ups too for that matter. As the constitution so should the treatment be. And I would venture to say that "summary-procedure" is the most natural and logical procedure for Co-operative Societies from beginning to end; there is no forced or unnatural growth necessarily involved in it. I would suggest further that as "Co-operation" has proved the logical conclusion of all attempts to settle the agricultural question of debt, so is "summary-procedure" the only logical conclusion (not inclusion) of all the legislation that has been aimed at the release of the farmer from the trammels of civil law. It is too big a matter for this short meme to trace the steps taken in India to defend the poor man from those, the rich, whose burden the Civil Courts made law. It may suffice to mention "registration," with its complicated impositions as an obvious exemplification of the expedients employed to protect the poor and check the avaricious. Now, the expedient was good: but as things move on its place is taken in part by a new registration; the registration of Societies, whereby the rich suffers equally with the poor if either play false. The old registration clashes with the new, and is a mere burden if imposed upon it. To lighten the burden Government have kindly released the fees. Surely with the fees the burden should fall to the ground. It is as though one said to a Society—you are doing exactly what we wanted to remedy defects and the very thing for which we had to devise the more cumbrous system of registration but we must trouble you still to conform to the old regime though we let you off the payment therefor. But we cannot let them off the expenses incidently incurred in connection with frequent visits to a distant (physically and morally) sub-registrar. One sub-registrar, logically enough, seems to have thought no fee no registration. He forget evidently that registration was not made for him but for the Civil Court above. And in fact we may leave "registration" for its solution in the solving of the all-absorbing Civil Court problem.

TRUTH.

If there is one thing, not principle, that Co-operation wants more than another it is—truth. Legal fictions, social glamour, political politenesses, are useless and worse than useless to it. Arguments not based on fact, suppositions untrue to experience, intentions not realized, and utopian theories that await a millenium have little place in the Co-operative world. Judgment by results, not principles, by works not preaching, is what Co-operation needs. People, true people, who will do, not only say or write, is what it wants. Persons, genuine characters, not masked, is its desideratum. Then, why magnify legall sentiment, or political aphorisms, or suppositional principles at the expense of the genuine and just convenience of persons acting in consonance with those above and these below? Government has two processes to offer—one tedious, the other expeditious. Why not simply lay down the circumstances under which the former will apply and those (including Co-operative Societies) under which the latter? The question is already assuming definite shape in connection with Banks, like "the Egyptian." Moreover, the Co-operative Act itself (X of 1904) brings it pointedly to the front in its Section 26. How can we then still look upon it as a grave innovation in co-operative principles? It is a matter of expedience, not principles. The Civil Court may continue to loom in the distance, if reference thereto be still sought. The Society, presumably, knows its business best.

But, say some, the essence of a Society is brotherly feeling and better that the Society be in its grave (or never come to birth) than be tainted with the poison of help from above. I may be excused if I express my humble opinion that, as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, such opinions belong to those only who have taken no active part in actual existing Societies or in the organisation of new ones. I have myself, too, studied Wolff and Co-operative literature carefully; I have followed out the system in theory and practice; and I cannot see, granted India, anything whatever to make one think that the assistance of Government coming through a special expedient rather than through the usual long-process would be detrimental to the co-operation of a Society. On the contrary, the opposite I think might, and still may if not remedied, hold good.

SAVKAR SYSTEM.

It remains only to close with a few more general remarks. We have found the "savkar" system as a whole bad; we have tried a Government system of "tagai", but that has only proved partial. The indebtedness of the farmer has gone on. We have introduced Co-operative Credit Societies: we find them work: we find them even setting about doing that we have never done, namely, the redemption of old debts. They have what the savkar have not, namely, clear accounts; they aim at a cheap rate of interest for loans; they encourage thrift, self-help, friendly feelings, social discipline. They have in view a wholesale improvement of the soil (only acceptable to the cultivator when its encumbrance is removed), and friendly intercourse in the market and life generally. In fine, the co-operative movement is bent on releasing the land from its present debt and improving it so as to pay the cost now and to pay its own way to increasing prosperity in future. The Society does not rise up in arms against the savkar, does not declare him an enemy in any way, does not forbid his existence; on the other hand, it asks his assistance; it offers terms of equality with others; or if he prefers to remain outside it offers self as a humble borrower. Are we then going to listen to the savkar when he says—you never gave me the special privilege of summary procedure? If he were honest he might add in—that I might make merry with my fellow-savkars, or by myself. The savkar, the man who keeps no accounts or false ones, who cares nothing for the land and less for its people, except with the love of a parasite, in whose dictionary the words "mercy"—"morality"—"modesty" are all found under the head—"money?" I think of a class, not individuals.

Another thing we may introduce into our consideration is the necessity for strengthening our Societies against attacks in the village. We have seen how the savkar might afford to laugh at them. What of village-officers? It is by no means a foregone conclusion that those magnates will be members. The very principles of co-operation almost forbid one, or both, or all. The old Maratha proverb classes the Kulkarni with the Sonar and the Shimpi, as one of those who take their perquisites on the way. The Society particularly needs to avoid all such perquisite-taking. It deals in small profits; and a little perquisite would go a long way to ruin it. The Patil, too, may have become pompous with the assumption of authority, and disdain to be co-member with a Mahar. The better village officers, of course, are ready enough to help; but we must reckon with all sorts of hosts: and in a village the Patil and Kulkarni assuredly are such. We are practically re-introducing the "Panch" system, and courting in part opposition from the "Patil." Why not protect the Society by giving it power and dignity, save it from the precariousness of the ordinary civil procedure, and put a premium on honesty of accounts and honourableness of membership?

ENEMIES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

To sum up,—the four great enemies of Co-operative Societies are—savkars, factions, registration, &c, and Civil Courts. All these, I have tried to shew, are dealt with, in part anyhow, in the question of "summary-procedure." Why establish free institutions by law and then allow them be depressed by previous legislation? I have tried to show that that previous legislation has really been leading up to Co-operation, and should bow before it when it comes. I have tried to show that it is not a question of "Government intervention" or "no Government intervention;" but of the kind (and kindliness) of that intervention. I have tried to introduce Government as the strongest friend (as it is) of a good cause, itself the prime-mover therein. I have been jealous for the honour of Government throughout; and if I have been hot at all, it is with not a whit of any personael bitterness. Whether I deprecate or advocate it is on behalf of Government; and my highest hope herein is that Government will continue ever, as it has begun, in the forefront of the fight in India between honest co-operation and avaricious self-seeking, the conflict between fellow-feeling and unfriendly pride. Who will say that "Co-operation" will suffer, or die, from this friendship and friendly action of Government?

After this, discussion followed regarding the registration of documents, in which Messrs. Campbell and Rao Bahadur Desai and Mr. Curtis took part.

Mr. Curtis then observed that there were two systems of Registration, one of mortgage deeds and the other of money bonds. The former was compulsory under the Transfer of Property Act and it was imperatively necessary that registration should continue. Registration, he said, had its origin in Germany where the main success of the Co-operative system was due to the perfection of registration. If a document was registered it was indexed and these indices were useful to intending purchasers to see whether it was incumbered or not. Regarding the registration of money bonds, he said there was a volume of opinion from legal authorities who were not in favour of their compulsory registration. He then said that many facilities had been placed in the way of the Societies. All documents registered on their behalf were exempted from fees and they were allowed to register printed documents. As regards identification, he said, they were doing their best to multiply registration offices. In Germany and Switzerland the common practice was to have a photograph taken of the borrowers. Photographs nowadays could be obtained at a surprisingly cheap rate. If such a custom was adopted and the system of taking thumb impressions, as was done in France, he said there would be no risk whatever.

The President then asked the Conference to remember that this was a matter which would require considerable argument to carry through, as at the last Simla Conference Sir Adams Ibbetson had declared against it. That was the view of the Government of India and it had always adhered to it. It was obvious that a summary procedure was safer and more expeditious than the present one of going to Civil Courts. But they would have to show under what difficulties they were labouring in respect of recovering the loans. If there were no such difficulties existing at present they would have to state what grounds there were for supposing that they would have similar difficulties in future. It was not enough to say that they had such summary procedure in Egypt. There were objections and it was very necessary that they should show Government fully what were the difficulties that they experienced in going to Civil Courts. It was very well to talk about the Courts' delays but if the transactions of the Societies were carefully executed, there should be very little need for them to resort to Civil Courts. They should see whether their difficulties could not be overcome.

Mr. V. M. Harlekar then moved: That the registration of simple bonds executed by members of Co-operative Societies in favour of such societies is both unnecessary and troublesome, as adequate security can be obtained by careful internal administration; and that in the opinion of this Conference it is necessary that the Co-operative Credit Society should be empowered to recover debts due by members by a more summary procedure than that of the ordinary Civil Courts.

The resolution was carried.

The Conference then adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT NATIVE HOSPITALS.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday visited the Cama and Allbless Hospitals. He arrived at 5 p. m. with Captain Lucas, R. A. M. C., in attendance; he was received by Dr. Benson and the hospital staff, and visited the wards and compound, showing special interest in the children. His Excellency expressed approval of all he saw in the hospital, and was much pleased with the pleasant appearance of the compound.

DURING the week ending 15th December 17½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 14½ were purchased by the Farmer at Ahmedabad and three by the Farmer at Godhra. 350 chests were imported from Indore.

PROFESSOR LAURENT, of the University of Brussels, claims to have cured 57 cases of cancer by his method of injecting concentrated formaldehyde.

THE Board of Revenue at Pekin has borrowed three million taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and has so averted a crisis in the money market in Pekin.

THE Mikado of Japan has granted an audience to Dr. Sven Hedin. Dr. Hedin was also the recipient of Gold Medals from the Tokio University and the Japanese Geographical Society.

BY THE WAY.

MR. THOMAS HARDY ON WILLIAM BARNES.

The Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry has been added "Select Poems of William Barnes," chosen and edited, with a preface and glossarial notes, by Thomas Hardy (Henry Frowde). The volume includes, in Mr. Hardy's judgment, the greater part of that which is of the highest value in the poetry of Barnes. As to the motives which induced Mr. Hardy to make the selection, he says: I have been moved to undertake the selection by the thought that has overridden some immediate objections to such an attempt—that I chance to be I believe) one of the few living persons having a practical acquaintance with letters, who knew familiarly the Dorset dialect when it was spoken as Barnes writes it, or perhaps know it as it is spoken now. Since his death, education in the West of England, as elsewhere, has gone on with its silent and inevitable effacements, reducing the speech of this country to uniformity, and obliterating every year many a fine old local word. The process is always the same: the word is ridiculed by the newly-taught; it gets into disgrace; it is heard in holes and corners only; it dies; and, worst of all, it leaves no synonym. In the villages that one recognises to be the scenes of these pastorals, the poet's nouns, adjectives, and idioms daily cease to be understood by the younger generation. As to the classification of the poems, which Mr. Hardy ranges under "lyrical and elegiac," "descriptive and meditative," and "humorous," he remarks:

In the exceptional instance of a poet like Barnes, who writes in a dialect only, a new condition arises to influence considerations of assortment. Lovers of poetry who are but imperfectly acquainted with his vocabulary and idiom may yet be desirous of learning something of his message; and the most elementary guidance is of help to such students, for they are liable to mistake their author on the very threshold. For some reason, or none, many persons suppose that when anything is penned in the tongue of the countryside, the primary intent is burlesque or ridicule, and this especially if the speech be one in which the sibilant has the rough sound, and is expressed by z. Indeed, scores of thriving story-tellers and dramatists seem to believe that by transmuting the flattest conversation into a dialect that never existed, and making the talkers say "be" where they would really say "is," a Falstaffian richness is at once imparted to its qualities. But to a person to whom dialect is native its sounds are as consonant with moods of sorrow as with moods of mirth; there is no grotesqueness in it as such. Nor was there to Barnes.

A MAN OF INSIGHT.

Some may wonder that Barnes—"a man of insight, who had the spirit of poesy in him"—should have persisted in writing in a fast-perishing language and on themes which in some not remote time would be familiar to nobody. "He himself simply said that he could not help it," and it seems to Mr. Hardy that Barnes "really belonged to the literary school of such poets as Tennyson, Gray, and Collins, rather than to that of the old, unpremeditating singers in dialect:

Primarily spontaneous, he was academic closely after; and we find him warbling his native wood notes with a watchful eye on the pre-determined score, a far remove from the popular impression of him as the naif and rude bard who sings only because he must, and who submits the uncouth lines of his page to us without knowing how they come there. Sometimes, Mr. Hardy thinks, Barnes allowed art "to overpower spontaneity and to cripple inspiration," though he never tampered with the dialect itself:

His ingenious internal rhymes, his subtle juxtaposition of kindred lippings and vowel sounds, show a fastidiousness in word selection that is surprising in verse which professes to represent the habitual modes of language among the western peasantry. We do not find in the dialect balladists of the seventeenth century, or in Burns (with whom he has sometimes been measured), such careful finish, such verbal dexterities, such searchings for the most cunning syllables, such satisfaction with the best phrase. It has been urged that [illegible] of Barnes's compound epithets are simply "a high-handed enlargement of the ordinary ideas of the field folk into whose mouths they are put." But these things, Mr. Hardy contends, "are justified by the art of every age, when they can claim to be, as here, singularly precise and beautiful definitions of what is signified."

Mr. Hardy has made an admirable selection from Barnes's verse, and by it many will have the opportunity of making aquaintance with the writings of one who has been regarded as the foremost of English dialect poets. The volume has, as a frontispiece, an excellent portrait of Barnes.

OTHER GREAT BELLS.

Among other great bells of historical interest Mr. Walter mentions that which hangs in the south tower of Beverley Minster. It survived from mediæval times until 1902, when it was re-cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, the weight being no less than seven tons. Another of Messrs. Taylor's works is the great bell of Tong, in Shropshire, originally given by Sir Harry Vernon in 1518 to be tolled when any Vernon came to Tong. There is a great mediæval bell in the magnificent tower at Brailes, in Warwickshire. Then there is the hour-bell at Worcester Cathedral, cast by Taylor in 1868, and weighing 4½ tons. A bell at Woburn, Beds, was the work of Mears and Stainbank, of London, in 1867, and weighs nearly three tons.

"GREAT PAUL."

The chief masterpiece of recent bell-founding is Messrs. Taylor's "Great Paul" at St. Paul's Cathedral, which holds the reputation of being the largest bell in England. It weighs 16 tons 14cwt. the diameter at the mouth being 9ft. It was cast in 1881, and simply bears the founder's trade-mark and the words (said to have been selected by Canon Liddon) from 1 Corinthians ix. 16:

Vae mihi si non Evangelisavero.
(Woe unto me if I preach not the Gospel.)

Another famous St. Paul's bell is "Great Tom," which hangs in the south-west tower, and is used for striking the hour, and for tolling at the death of various great personages. Its weight is 5 tons 4cwt. Among other noted London bells are the ring of ten at the Imperial Institute, cast by Taylor in 1887, and the tenors of the ring at Southwark Cathedral, St. Mary-le-bone, St. Michael, Cornhill, St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and other famous towers.

A LAMENT.

Oh, never tell me that the Kaiser
Shall give up all his ways informal,
An' that the wide, wide world's surpriser
Shall dwindle down to something normal,
If the result of their long sermons
Be to curb William the Omniscient,
'Tis but one further proof that Germans
Are in a state of fun delicious.—"World".

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOODS OF MOUSSELINE-DE-SOIE AND TAFFETAS.

In the mid-eighties the fascinator—as it was called on the home side of the Channel—was a necessary item of every girl's equipment, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Skein upon skein of pink and white "ice wool" and "fleecy" were employed in its construction, and crochet hook and knitting pins were piled assiduously in rosewood drawing-rooms, in the manufacture of mantillas and hoods which were to cover up the coils and waves and imprison the bright locks of the beauties of the day. In Paris the same item of apparel was adopted with even more enthusiasm, but of late years it has been relegated to the most obscure corner of the wardrobe, and has suffered the utter oblivion of a style which has been of two recent renown to be resuscitated again with impunity. Now, however, if the actual woolen fascinator of those old days is still forgotten and neglected, a substitute has arisen in its place which is well worthy of attention. The evening hood is high in favour, and no one who goes out in full evening dress neglects to wear some head covering of a more or less elaborate description. The lace scarf is adopted faute de mieux, old lace specially being requisitioned for the purpose, but it is the pretty, fussy hood matching or contrasting with the ball or dinner gown which is absolutely the fetish of the moment. Some of the latest of these are in mousseline-de-soie, neither drawn nor gathered over the actual "head-part," which is lined with thin silk cut much smaller than the mousseline, which latter consequently falls over it in soft folds, making delicate shadows here and there where it is slightly draped. Round the face the "brim" is drawn and puckered, with here and there a rose made of twists of the same fabric, and looking as though it had been lightly dropped on the hood and allowed to remain there, nestling among the gathers. Some of the hoods are designed of crisp, shot taffetas, drawn and gathered, and standing out well from the face, while nearly all of them are tied under the chin with wide, soft ribbons fastened in a demure bow. With the smooth young face of a girl still in her teens and early twenties, a hood of this kind is essentially charming, while it might almost be said to be equally becoming—when fashioned in old lace or in the softer fabrics—to a woman who has left her youth a long way behind her on the road of life, and whose snowy hair and waxen complexion have a beauty and charm of their own, which we are once again beginning to appreciate at their true value. The modern automobile seems, however, not a little out of place where the wearers of this quaint, old-fashioned hood are concerned, and one misses the painted Sedan chair and its liveried attendants, not to speak of the powder and patches of those by-gone days.

SASH BELT FRINGED WITH LEATHER.

Much ingenuity is being devoted to the task of creating variations of the loose sash or belt worn with the Directoire and Princess gowns. The latest are carried out very effectively in soft suede kid, cut wide enough to drape round the waist at the back and in front, to meet under a fancy buckle or straps. From beneath this fall two strips of the leather which are cut in shreds forming a fringe, while in some cases a quaint addition is introduced in the form of a wide pocket or purse of leather hanging below the belt, and likewise fringed with the same shredded leather to correspond, the vague suggestion of a Highlander's sporran being given by the bag in question. Some of these belts are, besides, so designed that they do not meet round the waist, but are clasped together low down over the jupe and hang from thence in long ends. For the more habille gowns they are carried out in gold or silver braid, very soft and supple, and finished with jewelled clasps in which gleam a number of semi-precious stones set with the kind of barbaric effect which is still so popular. Fringed kid is used in a variety of ways at the present moment. For instance, there is a new belt which has a 3in. fringe of leather strips all round the waist, which is more curious than pretty and might be a spoil from some fierce man-hunter minus the scalps. It is, of course, really built on the lines of the popular collar, which has its Toby frill below the band of velvet or fur, and which lies, so to speak, round the neck but it is one of those developments of a popular fashion which might easily be dispensed with and replaced by something less bizarre if less original.

ALLIANCE OF PINK SATIN RIBBON AND LACE.

The creators of underwear seem to be still striving after the ideal "dessous" for the one-piece dress which is almost without waist line, and the latest invention which has made its appearance is a plain shapeless piece of stockingette or merino of fine thin quality, not falling in at the waist, but held in place by ribbons which are passed over the shoulders. A Little below the hip line this garment is supplemented with a soft satin flounce, by which one recognises the fact that it is intended to take, the place of "cache corset" and petticoat combined. But to say that it is generally adpoted would, of course, be a decided exaggeration, and far more women than one might imagine find that the ordinary petticots and under-garments, made, of course, on modern lines, fulfil all they require. A very luxurious form of underwear is fashioned of pink satin ribbon an inch wide, which is used in conjunction with Valenciennes insertion with waved edges. These two in double harness comprise an all-over garment with a wide petticoat of the divided skirt description, with close-fitting top, while for those with whom the combination idea does not find favour it can be fashioned in the style of a chemise petticoat, and much variety can be introduced by placing the strips of lace and ribbon obliquely, horizontally and vertically, the garment in either case reaching only to the knees.

MARABOUT AND FEATHER TRIMMING.

A little while ago it seemed as though the rose, except in a few rare instances, was going to be laid to rest by the milliner until its inevitable reappearance next summer. Now however, the idea is ruled out of court, and the modistes are using a splendid vivid red rose—almost cherry-coloured—on some of their most effective models. With the draped poiluchon crown and a wide brim they are placing these roses all the way round, embedding each blossom in its foliage with a result that is both cheerful and delightful where the winter hat is in question. Marabout is a little overdone in Paris, and though the leading modistes use only the best examples, and in carefully dyed and very original tints, cheap imitations have already invaded the domain of the magasin de nouveautes. It is, however, high in favour in the realm of the dressmaker, and dyed examples make a charmingly soft finish to some of the new gowns, being introduced as a hem to the skirt, as well as softening the line of the decolletage. Another immense favourite is feather trimming, but of the two marabout takes the palm for softness and depth, and is used in conjunction with satin, crepe de chine, and even velvet, often matching the material it accompanies to the veriest semitone.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE ANTELOPE."

Mr. Henry R. Smith, the lessee of the Waldorf Theatre, is the second man I have meet lately who has shewn signs of an inward acquaintance with the new volumes, or at all events the first of the new volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." I find in this work, as Mr. Smith must have found the following: "Antelope.—Our knowledge of the group of ruminants, commonly known as antelopes, has greatly increased of late years, and a new treatment of the subject is now necessary." I do not known whether the "new treatment" at the Waldorf would be considered necessary by the gentleman who discourses so learnedly, and in so many italics and brackets, upon cud-chewers in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; but I am certain that something was necessary to wake up the Waldorf, and that Mr. Smith's treatment of "The Antelope" is just the short of thing to do it. Up to a late hour last night, I had not seen the piece, but I know all about it from the interviews with Mr. Smith in the newspapers. Later on I hope to devote part of the "Green-Room" to incidents in "The Antelope" that were not given away weeks before the first performance. Perhaps I may be able to light upon one or two.

THE MANAGER'S ADVANCE CRITICISM.

I hope Mr. Henry R. Smith will not think that I allude especially to him and to his interviews when I venture the belief that the theatrical managers, in the race and the rush for the first publicity, are spoiling sport by cutting off the corners. In describing "The Antelope" to a representative of the "Referee" a week before its introduction to the public, Mr. Smith was following the lead of one of the most distinguished of London managers. I remember a time when it was considered bad form even for a newspaper critic dealing with a play on the night of the production, to tell the entire story; he gave the "entanglements" so to speak, and then advised the public to go and see the characters got out of them before the final curtain. To-day we go to a new play knowing all about it beforehand. A day or two before the curtain rose upon Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. Comyns Carr's version of "Faust" at His Majesty's, I told a friend I was going to Mr. Tree's first night. "Going"? he exclaimed—It's about time you went? I read a criticism of the play ages ago! At this it was my painful duty to inform my astonished friend that the remarks he had read concerning "Faust"—the complimentry allusions to Mr. Stephen Phillips' poetry and the Margaret of Miss Marie Lohr—were the advance contributions of an eminent actor-manager.

A GROWL AND A REASON FOR IT.

It is not often that a growl gets into "M. A. P." Indeed, I believe the present one may claim to be the first ever admitted. So it is upon a clean slate that I humbly enter a gentle protest against the managerial advance "notice." At times when it does not frighten me it confuses me. If I get over the fear that some great theatrical manager may knock me out of my little job here, and write the "Green Room" himself, there is still the uncomfortable sensation, most acutely felt, that in disagreeing with a managerial criticism I am possibly hurting the feelings of an exceptionally worthy personage. I happen to be soft-hearted to a fault, and when I go to the theatre and see a bad play which has previously been written of by the manager as a good play, I immediately give the production the benefit of the doubt, and find myself the next morning in direct opposition to all my fellow-critics. It is a terrible situation to be in; but I do not know which is the more terrible, that, or the situation of feeling that you will soon have no situation at all!

A MONEY-MAGNET FROM AMERICA.

A few months ago there came from America a drama whose "presenter" informed the British public, myself included somewhere, that his play was the greatest money-magnet that ever happened. If my memory is not having larks with me at the expense of an illustrious savant of the Drama, I believe he heralded the statement with "Gee Whizz"! or something curious like that. Well, the play was very silly, and only about two out of a huge company of actors and actresses were capable. But I had not the heart to contradict the "presenter." He was going about gee-whizzing and looking so satisfied and happy over the whole business (which wasn't much) that I felt I would have been a brute to tell him that his magnet wasn't strong enough to pick up steel-filings, let alone large piece of the metal of the realm. I wrote, what I was officially informed, was a "bully" notice of the show (though I am sure I never bullied a single soul concerned in it), and wound up by saying that it was certain to prove a "go." It proved something more than a "go."

FILM PLAYS.

And while I am anxiously wondering when "M.A.P." in the 'Green-Room' is likely to be taken up by the actor-manager, actors and actresses must be trembling in their shoes over this new development—and that, indeed, is "the" word—of the Cinematograph. I refer, of course, to the cinematograph at the Alhambra which is "reproducing performances by the leading artistes of the Comedie Francaise and the Odeon." A circular accompanied by an Alhambra stall-ticket, informs me that much interest is being aroused in Paris at the present time by the cinematograph, which has now found honourable association with the most renowned of the French authors, actors, and actresses. Thousands of pounds, I am assured, have been spent in the erection of a theatre, equipped with every possible stage requirement, for the purpose of securing the most perfect "records" of the acting art of Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, Coquelin, Le Bargy, Severin Lambert and the result of all this is that on a recent afternoon, at three o'clock more or less precisely, Mr. Alfred Moul, in conjunction with Messrs. Pathe Freres, cinematographic experts, had much pleasure in introducing to our notice, without drawing up the curtain, three one-act plays from the Odeon, the Comedie, and the Porte St Martin. What, then, is my trouble of mind compared with that of our actors and actresses? What with cinematographs, doing the acting in drama and prize competition young ladies doing the smiling in musical comedy, the theatrical profession must be feeling very hopeful for the winter!

CINEMATOGRAPHIC ACTING.

But the profession need not be alarmed. With regard to the George Edwardes-Seymour Hicks method of obtaining musical comedy talent these gentlemen are not likely to select amateurs for the chorus who are not capable of doing their business properly, and if the prize competition girls can do that, they have as much right to the sides and the back of the stage as anyone. And as to cinematographic actors and actresses, although they are very wonderful they are also very Sir Barnaby Bampton-Booish. (This adjective will be quite clear to you when you have been reminded that it was Sir Barnaby Bampton Boo, who was in the habit of going to woo, "all at a dence of a pace," I have never seen Monsieur Le Bargy walk so quickly as he does in the first of the Alhambra's animated not to say agitated, stage pictures. It must be something new for the dandy of the French stage to be hustled along like that. But, as I have said before, it is all very wonderful; and it proves that Mr. Alfred Moul is always keenly on the look-out for surprises and novelties. Perhaps there are many people who are tired of seeing Le Bargy in the flesh, and would considerably relish a sight of Le Bargy in the film.

"A MORNING NIP."

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SCOTCH WHISKY.
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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
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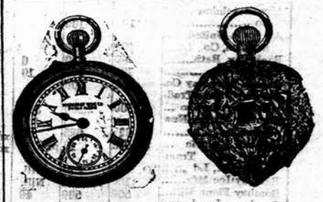

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One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.
Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."
There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.
This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.
Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.
These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.
Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.
It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.
They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.
Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" *for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.*
Name.....
Address.....

If you wish to buy
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send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
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Gold Capsule, is
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INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.
The sales of "KOKO" became so large in Australia that a factory had to be opened for its manufacture.
This demand arose through the benefits derived by the inhabitants of that hot country from the use of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR." It is absolutely essential that something must be used to tone up the scalp, in a hot climate, or, loss of hair will result.
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"KOKO" THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.
YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, DEC. 16.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 15/16		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 5/16		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	48 3/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills	"	un	chgd
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.
Rs. 21,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 36,40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 63,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta 15·92 and Bombay, 15·92.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 8,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,70,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 16,40,800

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·95.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... Rs. 80,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 120,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ...25,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·84—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·61	4·61	4·60	4·60	4·60
—04	—04	—04	—04	—04
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
4·61	4·61	4·60	4·54	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 50,000 Bales,
Do. do. last year ... ... 50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... .
Do to Continent ... ... 33,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·41—06 } Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and advanced later partially on covering.
Do. do. May 8·58—05 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·56—03
Do. do. May 8·63—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Value —Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47½ Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [17TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Case Toys	Rs. 30,000	London	Cox & Co

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay ... 6 per cent. " 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. " 11th Dec.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 53 lakhs down.

Exchange :—
The Secretary of State on Wednesday raised the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week to Rs. 120 lakhs. This has made rates quieter at yesterday's quotations. Most Banks will sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and occasionally 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand is available but there is only a small enquiry. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1 8d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On London ...	1s. 3 15-16.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 32d
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	165

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 7-8 and closes unchanged, and only a small business has been reported. Calcutta rates are steady at 94 15-16 ready and 95 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	Rs. 94 14
1st Settlement	...	...	...	" 94 14

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of bar silver was 3-16 down for ready and 1-8 for forward at 22 5-16, while New York was 3-8 down at 48 3-8. Locally the market has been quiet at 57 ex-duty for ready. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns		...	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		...	...	57	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement			...	57	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement			...	57	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In spite of the decline in the Home markets our market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's closing rates. Prices gradually hardened during the day, and at Colaba a fairly large business was done covering previous sales, and for March delivery there were buyers in the bazaar for most descriptions. The market closes steady with few sellers.

In ready cotton a moderate business was reported at Colaba, shippers and mills being in the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	222	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	217	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	203	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	184½	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	188 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	175	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	178	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	176/7	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	165 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	14,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd
Apl.-May	**May.-June**	**June.-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·54
unchgd	—01	—01	unchgd	unc hgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing, and prices show signs of giving way further.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
There is a very good enquiry and a fairly large business is reported.

We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... " 7 12 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small demand.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 45 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 41 0 0

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 8 0 B. T. Apl.-May 9 8 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Jan.-Feb. ... ... " 6 1 0 R.T.
Tone—quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 10 0 B. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Groundnuts—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. " ... " 5 14 0
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	...	...	1,495
India	...	...	...	71
Indian Specie Bank		...	...	57

Mills :—

Crescept	...	...	115
David ...	...	...	445
Kohinoor	...	...	320
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,317 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,430

Presses :—

New Berar	...	...	485
New Mofussil	...	...	647 1-2
Volkart's United		...	500

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.		...	303
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref.		...	152
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. Opened at 350 closed at		...	350
Colaba Land and Mill		...	1,130
Treacher & Co		...	616

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	106
Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	...	560
Amritsar-Patti	...	...	120
Tapti-Valley	...	...	417 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	9,072 bales.
Wheat	...	...	11,549 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	2,463 "
Rapeseed	...	...	19 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	15,470 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	142 "
Groundnuts	...	...	1,976 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,981 "
Rice ...	...	...	2,819 "
Myrabollams	...	...	4,153 "
Cottonseed...	...	...	13,970 "
Mowrasseed...	...	...	24 "
Gram	...	...	4,849 "
Joowar	...	...	329 "
Maize	...	...	60 "

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 17.

The freight report for the week shows that the demand for Continental ports continues and the rates have been maintained.

Speculators have engaged 1,600 tons for the late January shipment for Hamburg, at 12s. 6d. and the Ellerman line continues booking for Antwerp. The week closes with a slightly duller demand.

MR. ALEXANDER RICHARD PAYNE, of Milverton, who was the oldest practising solicitor in Somerset, has died at his residence at Milverton. Mr. Payne, who was over eighty years of age, was admitted a solicitor in 1851, and had been in continuous practice for the last fifty-seven years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	71
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,520
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	6¾
	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	1½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	510
Century ...	100	100	50	380
Central India...	500	500	85	1,710
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	255
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent ...	100	100	5	115
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
David ...	250	250	20	445
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress ...	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills ...	250	250		280
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	380
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	820
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,317½
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	745
Phœnix ...	100	100	5	110
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	600
Shoshapur ...	1,000	1,000	200 xd	3,525
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	212½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,430
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45 xd	1,385
Textile...	500	500	30 xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva ...	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,600
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar ...	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	35	480
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	.....	303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100	.....	101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	82½ xd	2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6 xd	152
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	360
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 210
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	C. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dls	73
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	550
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 "	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 "	xd 106

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks, Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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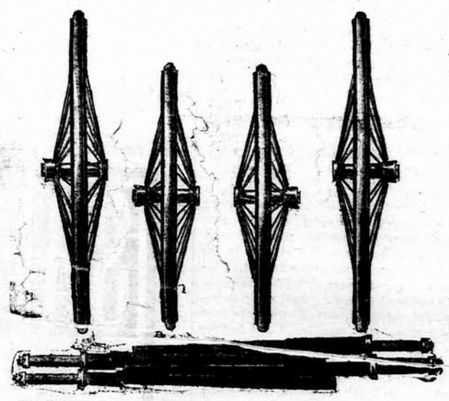

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Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Syrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Messrs. Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Carrill's, Ltd. Rangoon: Messrs.
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
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FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
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AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 9 1/2 & 2/9
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What a grand fam medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for t child, good for the pa ent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And today it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.
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THE MADRAS S. P. C. A.

ANIMAL SHOW.

On Saturday afternoon the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its annual Animal Show on the Island, the Gymkhana grand stand and enclosure being kindly lent, as usual, for the occasion. That the Show is growing in popularity and has succeeded in making the objects of the Society widely known among the masses there was abundant evidence at Saturday's function. The attendance was large, so much so that there was some difficulty in getting about, but this of course could not be helped, for the Show is free to all, its main object being to foster kindness towards dumb animals by the illiterate classes. At the same time we venture to think that it would be a good thing if "bona fide" competitors alone were furnished with tickets and admitted within the ropes and not outside the enclosure. [redacted] Judges getting about [redacted]ies without in any way [redacted] of the Show.

[redacted]fully decorated with flags [redacted]d a gay and animated ap- [redacted] Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, the President of the Society, and Lady White were "At Home," and refreshments were served by M. [redacted] spacious shamiana in the [redacted]. The party from Government [redacted]n unusually large one, including H E. [redacted]r, who had expressed a desire to visit [redacted]mbers of his Staff. Their [redacted] and Lady Lawley were [redacted] the Misses Lawley, Mr. Lawley, [redacted]ax, Military Secretary, Captain [redacted]otain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey, [redacted]xcellencies and Lord Kitchener [redacted]ceived by Sir Arnold White, [redacted] members of the Committee. [redacted] Madras Society attended [redacted]niversally voted a great [redacted] in no small measure due [redacted]ning energy of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. E. Bencontre.

This was a marked improvement noticeable in the condition of the animals and birds exhi- [redacted]particularly so among the milchcows, [redacted]ecks and poultry. The last named [redacted] the great attractions of the Show. [redacted]hibitors were Mr. A. C. Bullmore, [redacted]wn as an authority on poultry- [redacted] Southern India. Mr. Bullmore [redacted]ome-bred and imported White [redacted] well as cockerells; but these [redacted]e not for competition, the exhi- [redacted]elf one of the Judges and having [redacted] Cup for the best pen of fowls. This was won by Mr. Alridge, of the City Police, with his fine barred Playmouth Rocks, Mr. R.W. Cruming's [redacted] taking second prize. The Minor [redacted]agiri's Buff Orpington's secured third prize while the fourth was won by Mrs. Irwin's Buff Cochins. An extra prize was awarded for a fine lot of Black Malays. In the open competition for draught bullocks, the pair exhibited by the [redacted]inary College stood far and away [redacted] best in condition, and easily [redacted] prize, the second and third [redacted]pectively to the Carnatic and [redacted]. In the class restricted to profes- [redacted]nimals appeared on the whole to [redacted]d for and in fine condition. The Muni- did not exhibit its bulls, the President [redacted]ceded at the last moment not to do so. [redacted]more, who keeps a diary in Egmore [redacted] leading prizes for milch cows, his [redacted] of a higher class and in far better condition than those owned by the average milkman Dogs were, as usual, a large class and the Judges had their work cut out in allotting prizes in the several divisions. The first prize for the best-cared-for poor man's dog was won by R. Taylor. The Soldiers' dogs were a fine lot the prize winners being Private Thornes, and Private Jenner, of the Dorsets, Private Cavill, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Colour-Sergeant Leach. A number of extra prize were also awarded. The S. P. C. A., the Bodyguard, and the Madras Stable Company competed for the open shoeing competition, the first, a Cup, being again this year won by Farrier Borthwick, of the S. P. C. A., while the Bodyguard secured the other two [redacted]dhoby's donkeys, birds in cages, jutka [redacted]s, hackney-horses and milkmen's [redacted]o judge by their appearance, in [redacted]on and the absence of any poor [redacted]how that people are beginning [redacted]prizes given away annually by [redacted]care of animals. Messrs. Moses [redacted]y supplied the Society gratis [redacted]nd rosettes required for the [redacted]. The thanks of the Society [redacted]. the Maharajah of Mysore, [redacted]he Hon'ble Sir Arnold and [redacted]large body of subscribers to [redacted]he Judges also deserve the [redacted] more particularly the three [redacted]k this onerous duty, viz., Lady [redacted]nd Mrs. Weir.

[redacted] away the prizes and at the [redacted]ion three cheers were given [redacted]s. H. E. the Governor, before [redacted]o Mr. Rencontre his pleasure [redacted]been so great a success. H. E. [redacted] made a careful inspection of the [redacted], but left before the prize dis- [redacted]catch the train to Bangalore, after [redacted]ith Their Excellencies Sir Arthur [redacted]nd Lady [redacted]

MALABAR.

Calicut, 12th Dec.—I am told that Mr. W [redacted]rancis, Acting Collector, whose approaching [redacted]nsfer I recently mentioned, has received intima- [redacted]n that he cannot be relieved until April.

I am glad to be able to report that the Madras [redacted]vernment have passed orders granting the appli- [redacted]on of Rev. Mr. Miller, Manager of the B. G. M. [redacted]gh School, Calicut, for the affiliation of the [redacted]ool as a Second Grade College.

On Monday last, the Kallai Works and the stocks [redacted] manure, etc., on hand, belonging to the insolvent [redacted]s of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., were put up to [redacted]blic auction at the office of Messrs. Ferguson [redacted] Co. The highest bid for the works, Rs. 6,900, [redacted] made by Mr. Hollingshurst and Mr. Haji Fakir [redacted]homed Sait in conjunction, and they also made [redacted] highest bid, Rs. 7,400, for the stocks of manure, [redacted]

The West Hill Detachment, Border Regiment, [redacted] been holding its Camp of Exercise this week in [redacted] Chevayur country, on the ground just previous- [redacted]ccupied by the M. V. Rifles. Yesterday, a party [redacted]e Volunteers, under Captain Dunlop, the Adju- [redacted], marched out to the camping ground and [redacted]ticipated with Border Detachment in a tactical [redacted]ercise.

His Excellency Monsignor Zaleski, the Papal [redacted]gate, paid Calicut his promised visit during the [redacted], and was presented with an address of wel- [redacted], which was read on behalf of the parishioners [redacted]J. H. Gwynne. The Papal Delegate, in the [redacted] his reply, expressed his admiration of the [redacted]he Catholics of Calicut, to which place [redacted]e distinction of having the first Mass celebrated—by the Rev. Peter Cotalingan. Through the kind exertion of Rev. Mother Ange. and the Sisters of the Convent School, the address was supplemented by a sacred drama, in which several young ladies took part and displayed much ability, Miss Josephine Wood's representation of Our Lady of Lourdes evoking the highest admiration.

WEDDING AT ABBOTTABAD.

St. Luke's Church, Abbottabad, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th December. The bride was Miss Norah Townsend, and the bridegroom, Mr. J. Crowdy, 5th Gurkha Rifles. The Church had been very prettily decorated with white flowers by several friends of the bride, and punctually at 2 o'clock the wedding party arrived. The bride looked charming in a white satin Charmeuse gown with court train of the same. The bodice was trimmed with old Venetian point lace, and had a true lover's knot embroidered over the vest; the train was also embroidered with the same design in one corner. The veil was of fine net embroidered with Marguerite and the bouquet was composed of roses and chrysanthemums. The bride was attended by two little bridesmaids, Miss Gwendoline Badcock and Miss Evelyn Pritchard, who both looked very dainty in white spot muslin, with pale blue ribbons, and hats to match tied under the chin with big bows. They carried bouquets of pale pink roses tied with streamers of pale blue ribbons, and wore gold safety pin brooches with a kukri in pearlay in the centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The Service was fully choral, and the wedding march was played as the bridal party left the Church under an arch of swords formed by officers lining the isle. A reception was held by Mrs. Molloy, sister of the bride) at her residence, and a large and fashionable gathering assembled there. Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy awaited their friends on a verandah decorated with regimental plaids adorned with kukris. The wedding cake was cut by Mrs. Crowdy with her husband's sword, and a speech proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom was made by Major Boisragon, Commanding the 5th Gurkhas, and their healths were drunk with cheers. The grounds presented a very pretty sight, ths delicately tinted gowns worn by the ladies presenting a pleasant contrast to the various uniforms. At 4 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy started for their honeymoon, which is to be spent in the district round Nowshera. The bride travelled in a grey blue cloth costume, the coat cut after the period of Louis Seize and trimmed with vieux rose silk and cord; her hat was white with vieux rose to match. They started off under a shower of confetti and rose leaves.

Among the many smart costumes it is difficult to particularise, but a few stood out a little more prominently than others Mrs. Molloy was gowned in a pale grey soft fabric trimmed with a parma violet and hat to match. Mrs. Crawford's Directorie gown of chestnut brown with touches of black and long black stole was very smart. Mrs. Ducat was in sea green crepe de chine with satin stripe and a pretty little lace vest. Mrs. Graham looked well in velvet with hat to match. The Native Officers of the 5th Gurkhas were present, as was also the Subadar-Major's little daughter resplendend in a rainbow gauze "chuder." The band of the 5th Gurkhas played many delightful selections during the afternoon. The presents were numerous and handsome.

WIDOW-MARRIAGE IN SIND.

A BRIDEGROOM'S COURAGE.

Several leading members of the local Indian community who are interested in the cause of Social Reform met at the Max Denso Hall on Wednesday last to meet Mr. Naraindas Motaram, Deputy Collector, of Shikarpur, who has recently married a Bhattia widow and thereby introduced a far-reaching reform in one of the most orthodox communities of India. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B. A., LL.B., garlanded the guest of the evening and referred in a short and appropriate speech to the courageous step which Mr. Naraindas had taken. Mr. Gullamalli G. Chagla congratulated Mr. Naraindas on his moral courage and said that social reform must precede political and other reforms. Mr. Wadhumal Udharam, B.A. LL.B., said he was not surprised when he heard that Mr. Naraindas had married a widow, for he knew him to possess not only ideas of social reform but also the requisite courage of his convictions to translate his ideas into action. He hoped that other gentlemen who, had hesitated to take the step up to this time, would follow the example of Mr. Naraindas. Mir Ayab Khan of Lasbeyla, Bar-at-Law, also spoke a few words of appreciation in Hindi and referred to the injustice of permitting widowers to re-marry any number of times they liked, but refusing widows, however young, a single chance of re-marriage. Mr. Naraindas then rose to make a reply amid loud cheers. He said that when after the death of his first wife he has made up his mind to re-marry, he resolved to marry a widow as he was against unequal marriages, and he wanted to marry a widow who was not of tender age. He then referred to the extremely cruel treatment accorded to widows in Bombay and elsewhere and wound up by saying that after retirement from Government service, he intended to devote all his time and energies to the promotion of female education, in which work he expected hearty co-operation from Mrs. Naraindas. He thanked the assembly on behalf of Mrs. Naraindas and himself for their kind appreciation of the step they had taken. Mr. Harchandrai then introduced Mr. Naraindas to those present and after the distribution of "Pan," the gathering dispersed.

SECUNDERABAD.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS' DRAMATIC TROUPE.

Secunderabad, 9th Dec.—The 2nd Royal Fusiliers Dramatic Troupe will give a three-nights' show on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant in their Regimental Theatre, when "Bunkum" with an original libretto with sparkling music and popular songs, will be produced. The show will be a good one, the Troupe being strong in talent; those taking part are Mrs. Toomey, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Wright, Quarter-Master Sergeant Hanham, Schoolmaster Toomey, Sergeant-Drummer Franklin, Colour-Sergeant Peacock and Lance-Corporal Parkhill, assisted by a strong chorus.

The trial of Mr. C. E. Vaz, Assistant Station-master, G. I. P. Railway, at Wadi, has just been concluded before Mr. C. H. Gabriel, First Class Magistrate for Railways, at the Residency Court, Hyderabad. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of H. H. the Nizam's Railway Police. Mr. H. Chamier Tripp, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the defence. Accused was charged under Section 101 of Railway Act, IX of 1890, that through his negligence, while on duty as a Railway servant, he endagered the safety of passengers, Railway employees and others travelling by the 18 up passsenger train by its being derailed at Wadi on the 6th October, and with disobedience of general Rules 247, 252, 18 and 49; to which he pleaded not guilty. There were ten witnesses for the prosecution, and the whole of their evidence went to show that the point has been set for the trap siding and that they had not been locked; also that the key of the points was found in possession of the pointsman instead of being in that of the accused. The prosecutor in the course of his address, urged that a case of negligence endangering the safety of the public had been proved against the accused. Mr. Tripp, for the defence, took the Rules up separately and proceeded to point out that the General Rules merely laid down that a Stationmaster's duty was to exercise a general supervision, and that for rules relating to his specific duties one had to turn to the Working Time Table. In the latter Rules nothing was said regarding the despatch of out-going trains, and Stationmasters were bound to lock the facing points—according to the Rules—only for approaching or incoming trains. The Working Time Table laid down that at small stations where there were neither mukkadam or pointsmen, the Stationmaster was responsible for all facing points, and Mr. Tripp argued that this Rule by implication relived from responsibility Stationmasters of large stations where their were mukkadams of pointsmen, as at Wadi.

The Magistrate in his judgment, dealt with the arguments of both sides, and referred to the ambiguity of the General Rules and Subsidiary Rules, which had been submitted by the defence. He pointed out, however, that the accused, in his examination by the Court, had admitted negligence, and the Court would convict on the charge preferred, but as he had already been severely punished departmentally, and as his furture prospects in Railway employ were ruined, the Court would sentence him to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to one month's simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 13th Dec.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk have arrived. Mr. Clerk succeeds Mr. Mecliott as Superintending Engineer.

Polo practices have been going strong during the last week. The Gymkhana have lost Mr. M. H. Ormsby who has gone on his honeymoon, and Mr. Cotterell did not return from Camp until Saturday, so the Regiment lent them Captain Fraser on one and Mr. Dawson on the second day but unfortunately the latter has lamed his pony. The Regiment played instead of them in alternate chukkers Major French and Mr. Baker, who are beginners. This resulted in some very good games, the Regiment winning on the first day with two goals to nil and the Gymkhana on the second day with 4 goals to nil, of which Mr. Du Pre Thornton hit three and Medlicott one. Now Mr. Cotterell has returned from Camp the Gymkhana have again challenged the Regiment to play them, but unfortunately Major Graham has had to go into Camp, so they will have to wait until the Christmas Week for the match.

At last it has been decided to have Christmas Week from the 28th instant to the 2nd January. A Club meeting was held on Monday when the following Committee was selected, who met again on Tuesday and arranged Sub-Committees to carry out the subjoined programme:—Major S. B. Graham, Messrs. E. S. Lindsey, H. N. Davies, J. H. Medlicott, C. Du Pre Thornton, H. H. Dawson, Captain D'Arcy M. Fraser, Messrs. T. H. McCloughin, R. L. Shubrick, G. H. Yewton, R. M. Logan and Dr. C. F. Fraser.

28th December.—Gymkhaaa and Dance; 28th Golf Tournament Finals, Club dinner, Theatricals by the Tanjore Troupe; 30th, Polo Tournament Finals; 31st, Fancy Dress Dance.

1st January, Tennis Tournament Finals; 2nd January, Paperchase to the Banyan tree with Messrs. Priestley's "At Home"; Ladies Cricket match, Calico Cinderella Dance.

The long anticipated performance of "The Liars", is now an event of the past, bnt it will be very long before the pleasing memory of them dies away. It was a most successful production and nothing but praise of it is to be heard from everyone who was present. There were two performances, which took place in the Railway Institute, on the 8th and 12th instant, and on each occasion the house was will filled. We know what our actors and actresses were capable of by their former successes in "David Garrick" and "She Stoops to Conquer," so we felt we were in for something good and "The Liars" quite come up to our expectations.

The play naturally hangs upon the three principal characers "Lady Jessica Nepean," "Colonel Sir Christopher Deering" and "Edward Falkner," but none of the parts (except those of the maid and footman) can be called exactly minor ones. There are opportunities in all of them and they were fully taken advantage of by the players. Mrs. Hamilton-Cooke and Mr. Lindsay are past masters in the art of acting and Major Graham is certainly in the front rank with them. This is the first time he has been seen on the Trichinopoly boards and we hope it will not be the last. His rendering of the very difficult part of "Edward Falkner" was really very fine. Mrs. H. Cooke as "Lady Jessica Nepean" was spendid; her acting all through and especially in the fourth Act when she has to give up her lover was perfect. She is so delightfully natural and simple with it all which adds very much to the charm of her acting. The same may be said of Mr. Lindsey, who is an extremely clever amateur actor. In his rendering of "Colonel Sir Christopher Deering" he excelled himself. Mrs Priestley as "Lady Rosamond Tatton," the friend of "Lady Jessica Nepean," made the most of her part of which suited her exactly, and Mrs. Lindsey quite entered into the spirit of frivolous "Dolly Coke," another friend of "Lady Jessica." Mrs. Davies as "Mrs. Crespin," a forlorn widow was very good indeed, and Mrs. Stephen as "Beatrice Ebernoe" made a most sweet and charming picture of a woman in love with "Sir Christopher" and at the same time treasuring the memory of her late husband. We were only sorry we saw so little of her. Mrs. O'Connell, too, made the most of her part, being triumphant at having caught her mistress in a compromising position and at the same time showing the civility of a servant, Mr. Dawson as "Freddie Tatton," provided the comic element, he was really screamingly funny and kept us in fits of laughter. His by play with his eye-glass was very effective and his mannerisms were excellent; while the bland way in which he made his remarks made them still funnier. Mr. Carmichael as "Gilbert Nepean" acted very well indeed in a difficult part. Mr. McCloughin and Mr. Williamson were both first rate in their parts as "Archibald Coke" and "George Nepean," respectively. Mr. Millar as the French waiter was really splendid, his make up and broken English were perfect, and Mr. Morell as the footman looked his part to the life.

The play was very well staged; the scenery being I believe, entirely the handiwork of Mr. Bird. It was much admired, especially the first scene which was a tent on a lawn with a delightful garden scene by moonlight beyond. As one recognises the fact that it is intended to take there were four scenes and all entirely different, it must have entailed a very great deal of hard work on Mr. Bird's part and much praise is due to him. Every detail on the stage was perfect, as was also the electric lighting which was managed by Mr. Gillot. I must not omit to mention the ladies' costumes, which were all charming and suited their wearers to perfection; they were also well chosen and each set of the order. The ladies were the recipients of very lovely bouquets which they richly deserved, and at the close of the play last night after repeated calls, all the actors and actresses appeared in turn before the curtain. The Band of the S. I. R. Volunteers played charming selections during the intervals. A very jovial supper took place at the Club last night after the performance was over.

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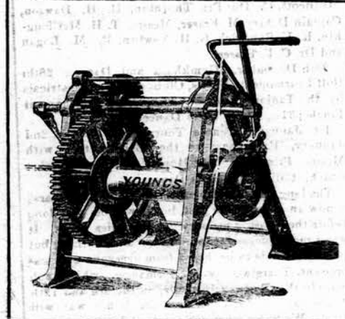

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, FRIDAY, 18, DECEMB

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

[Concluded from page 8 of to-day's issue.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Your Excellency claims for your scheme as a whole that it will really and effectively associate the people of India in the work not only of occasional legislation but of actual everyday administration. The claim is abundantly justified yet the scheme i not, and hardly pretends to be, a complete representation of the entire body of changes and improvements in the existing system that are evidently present to the minds of some of those whom your Government has consulted and that to the best of my judgment are demanded by the situation described in the opening words of the despateh. It it is evidently desirable, Your Excellency will agree, to present our reformed constitutional system as a whole. From this point of view it seems necessary to attempt without delay an effectual advance in the direction of Local Self-Government. The principles that should inspire and regulate measures with this aim can hardly be laid down in sounder or clearer terms than in the resolution published by the Government of India on the 18th May 1882. I do not know where to look for a better expression of the views that should govern policy under this important head and I will venture to quote some passages in the memorable deliverance, explaining the proposal for Local Self-Government, The Government of India place themselves on ground which may well be our ground also. "It is not primarily," they say "with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported ; it is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education," and again "there appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, chairmen of the Municipal and District committees there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real resposibilities to discharge. This anticipation has been to some extent warrant d by experience. Funds have not existed for an efficient executive staff. The official element within the local bodies has been in many places predominant. Non-official members have not been induced, to such an extent as was hoped,to take real interest in local business, because their powers and their responsibilities were not real. Local Self-Government has so far been no marked success as a training ground. It is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the resolution to be "the true principle," that "the control should be exercised from without rather than from within. The Government should revise and check the acts of local bodies but not dictate them." I make no doubt that the Government of India today will affirm and actively shape their policy upon the principle authoritatively set forth by their predecessors in 1882. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government if the local bodies were subjects to check and interference in matters of detail and the respective power of government of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies.

Your Excellency will recall that the resolution from which I have quoted treats the sub-division, taluqa or the tahsil, as the smallest administrative unit. It is a question whether it would not be a wise policy to go further. The village in India (generally (has been the fundamenal and indestructible unit of the social system surviving the downfall of dynasty, after dynasty. I desire Your Excellency in Council to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village a starting point of public life.

34. The encouragement of Local Self-Government being an object of this high importance in the better organisation of our Indian system it remains to be considered how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department for dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them, correcting abuses in a form analogus to the operations of the Local Government Board in this country, That, however, is a detail, though a weighty one, in a question on which as a whole I confidently expect that your Excellency will find much light in the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation.

35. In the closing page of your letter Your Excellency raises a question of a high order of importance. You recognise, as you inform me, that the effect of our proposals will be to throw a greater burden on the heads of Local Government, not only by reason of the actual increase of work caused by the long sittings of the Legislative Councils, but also because there will be considerable reponsibility in dealing with the recommendations of those Councils. You then suggest the possibility that experience may show it to be desirable to strengthen the hands of the Lieutenant-Governer in the large provinces by the creation of Executive Councils and of assisting the Governors of Madras and Bombay by enlarging the Executive Councils that now exists in these presidencies.

36. I have to observe with respect to Bombay and Madras that the original scheme under the Act of 1833 provided for the the appointment of three members. of Presidencies. It seems confirmable to the Policy of this despatch to take power to raise to four the number of members of each of these Executive Councils of whom one at least should be an Indian. I would not however propose to make this a provision of a statute but would leave it to practise and usage growing into confirmed rule.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS:

37. As to the creation of Excecuttive Councils in the larger provinces I am much impressed by both of the considerations that will weigh with your excellency in throwing out the suggestion and more especially by the second of them. All will depend for the wise and efficient despatch of public business upon right relations between the supreme head of executive power in the province and the Legislative Council. The Question is whether these relations will be the more likely to adjust themselves effectively if the judgment of the Lieutenant-Governor is fortified and enlargde by two or more competent advisers with an official and responsible share in his deliberations.

Your Excellency anticipates longer sittings of the Legislative Council with increased activity of discussion and the effectual representation of provincial opinion and feeling. As a guide to executive authority is the central object of the dolicy of Your Excellency's despatch, the aim of that policy is two-fold—at once to enable Government the better to realise the wants, interests and sentiment of the governed, and on the other hand to give the governed a better chance of understanding, as occasion arises, the case for the Government against the misrepresentations of ignorance and malice. That double object, as Your Excellency fully appreciates. is the foundaton of the whole system in India and all over the world of administration and legislation either through or subject to criticism of deliberative bodies whether great or small.

39.The suggestion for the establishment of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors, as Your Excellency is aware,is not new. A really new problem or new solution is, in truth surprisingly uncommen in the history of British rule and of the political administaative controversies connected with it. Indeed, without for instance undervaluinge the supreme necessity for caution and circumspection at every step and motion in Indian Government it may be open to some question whether in some of these controversies before now even an erroneous conclusion would not have better than no conclusion at all.The issue we are now considering was much discussed in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of State in 1868 by men of the highest authority on Indian questions, and I do not conceive that after all the consideration given to the subject then and since further consultations could be expected to bring any new arguments of weight and substance into view.

40. It has sometimes been argued that the creation of Executive Council in the major provinces would necessarily carry with it, as in Bombay and Madras, the appointment in each case of a Governor from home. This would indeed be a "large departure from the present system of administration," almost amounting to the confusion and overthrow of that system, reposing as it does upon the presence at the head of the highest administrative posts of officers trained and experienced in the complex requirements and diversified duties of Indian Government. I take for granted therefore that the head of the province will be, as now a member of the Indian Civil Service appointed in such mode as the law prescribes.

41. I propose therefore to ask for power to create Executive Councils from time to time as may be found expedient. In this connection we cannot ignore the necessity of securing that a constitutiona
then the aut
of the head of t
prompt excercise
be necessary to c
of authority over
case of dissent shou
Province in which a
called into being it w
more than a centurv
Madras and Bombay
a discretionary powe
Councils in cases hig
affecting the public in
power no less than this will
in the provinces in which a C
be associated with the head of
shall be glad if you will favour
upon its definition. Your Exce
understand that the use of such a
to be evaded in the special
it is designed is not intended
ordinary mechanism of government
language of the historical despatch
my belief that in a punctual. consta
fastidious adherence to your ordima
practice you will find the best securit
for the efficiency but also for the despatc
legislative proceedings.

THE EXTENDED COUNCILS.

Following is the constitution of the Provi
Legislative Councils as proposed by the Govern
of India :—

MADRAS.

Ex-officio Members of the Excutive Counci
2, Advocate-General 1. Additional—A. no-
minated Members 24, not more than 20 to be
Officials ; the non-officials to be representatives of
special interests or minorities or experts ; B.
Elected members 19—(a) by Corporation of
Madras 1 ; (b) by Municipalities and District
Boards 8, voting together in 8 groups
of about three districts each 4.(c) by the University
1, by landownors 4, voting in four groups of about
six districts each by the planting community; (f)
by Mahomedans elected or nominated as may
be found practicable; (g) by the Chamber of
Commerce 1, (h) by the Indian commercial com-
munity 1, total 46, or including the Governor

BOMBAY.

Ex-officio members of Executive Council
2, Advocate General 1, Additional nominated mem-
bers 23, not more than 20 to be officials, the non-
officials to be representatives of special interests of
minorities or experts (B) Elected memberse 20—(a)
by Corporation of Bombay 1 (b) Municipali-
ties 4, (c) District Boards 4 (d) by the University
1, (e) by landholders 3 (f) by Mahomedans 3 (g)
by Chamber of Commerce 1 (h) by Karachi Cham-
ber of Commerce 1 (i) Millowners' Associations of
Bombay and Ahmedabad alternately 1 (j) by the
Indian commercial community 1 total 46 or includ-
ing the Governor 47.

PUNJAB.

A Nominated members 19, not more than
12 to be officials, the non officials to represent
Mahomedans, Hindus Sikhs and other interests, B
elected members 5— (a) by the commercial com-
munity, (b) by the Punjrb University, (c) by the
larger cities 3 total 24 or inclnding the lieutenant
Governor 25.

BURMA.

A-Nominated officials 8 B—nominated non
officials 7 (a) to represent the Burmese population
4 (B) to represent Indian and Chinese commercial
communities 2 (c) to represent other igterests 2. c—
elected by the Burma chamber of commerce 1,
total 16 or including the Lieutenant Goveanor.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Nominated members 21, not more than 8 to be
officials, the non-officials to be representatives of
special interests or minorities or expets
Selected member 15 (A) By Municipalities
and district and Local Boards and (namely) voting
together by divisions, viz Dacca 2, Chittagong 2
Rajshahi 2, Brahmaputra valley 1, Surma Valley
1, (A) By Landholders 2 (C) By Musammadans 2,
(D) by the interest 1, (e) hy jute interest 1, (f) by
the commissioners o' port nf chirtagongl, total 26,
or including the Lieutenant Governor 37.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,557, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 230. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 69,604, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 177.